**Bombay Gazette,**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,035—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st May | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 4th June. | INDIA | 7911 | ..... | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 18th ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA | 9698 | PERSIA | 7951 |
| 2nd July | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 30th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7358 | ..... | ... |
| 6th August | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th ,, | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | ... |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 27th ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ..... | ... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| b MARKGRAF | 3,680 | Timm | 28th May. |
| a KANZLER | 3,000 | Ulrich | 7th June. |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.
Agents

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

### THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | May 24 | ... |
| C. City of Karachi | 8400 | ... | June 3 |
| C. City of Benares | 11000 | ... | June 15 |
| B. Merton Hall | 6700 | ... | June 19 |
| B. Newby Hall | 7500 | June 22 | ... |
| C City of Glasgow | 9500 | ... | July 20 |
| C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | ... | July 30 |
| C. City of Manchester | 8000 | ... | August 11 |

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

### OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | June 18th | July 11 |
| *C. City of Manchester | 8900 | ,, 29 | ,, 23 |
| *B. City of Lucknow | 5900 | July 30 | Aug. 26 |
| *C. City of York | 11000 | Aug. 22 | Sept. 13 |
| ‡C. City of Glaszow | 9500 | Sept. 17 | Octr. 10 |
| *C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | ,, 22 | ,, 15 |
| ‡C. City of London | 11000 | Octr. 17 | Nov. 6 |
| *A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | ,, 26 | ,, 19 |

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

**WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,**
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. 19th May | 9 a.m. | C Mandvi. |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri. 20th May | 6 a.m. | Direct † |
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Mon. 23rd May | 11 a.m. | P.D & C.M.* |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 19th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 23rd May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

16th May, 1910.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected.

PASSENGERS — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Met on arrival.

Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KORRBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st June |
| TRIESTE | 5095 | S. Chumack | 1st July |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st August |
| KORRBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st October |
| KORRBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st November |
| BOHEMIA | 4891 | G. Gröhsser | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st December |
| BRIGENZ | 3894 | A. de Petris | 16th ,, |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | 7588 | G. Raicich | 29th May |
| CHINA | 6017 | G. Berguglian | 29th June |
| F. FERDINAND | 6046 | B. Dobel | 24th July |
| CHINA | 6017 | G. Berguglian | 29th December |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 750 *
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 625 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | P. Giargevich | 5895 | 25th May 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SHIPPING

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 9th June 1910. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 7th July ,, |
| DUMBEA | 5,535 | Rebufat | 4th Augt ,, |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 1st Sept. ,, |
| POLYNESIEN | 5,363 | X. | 29th Sept. ,, |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 27th Oct. ,, |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 24th Nov. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Rebufat | 20th May 1910. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 17th June ,, |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Tuticorin, | Newara-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe, |
| Cawnpore | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hearjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. ISMAILJI SAHEBJEE, C. I. E.
E. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lange.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

## REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WE undertake the REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES and all sorts of delicate and complicated Mechanism in a reasonable time and at a moderate charge; and we give a certificate of warranty, not only with every watch we sell, but also with each one we repair. The PRINTED form of guarantee states that we certify that the watch numbered and described is warranted for a certain period except in case of accident.

It should be generally known that although under favourable conditions a good watch may go regularly and well for several years without being cleaned, a period, nevertheless arrives at which a process of deterioration commences, chiefly associated with the wearing away of the pivots through friction on the jewels, and that period is exactly conterminous with the one at which the oil supplied at the time of the cleaning has evaporated or congealed. As only very minute quantities of the oil can be supplied, it cannot be relied upon to remain fluid and effective in this country beyond two years and that is why we select this particular period for the duration of our guarantee. A true regard to economy would determine all owners of *good* watches more particularly to send them for cleaning and fresh oiling *every other year*, as although we admit that they might continue to perform satisfactorily for a much longer time, the work will in the end cost more for restoring the parts subject to the improper wear and tear above alluded to.

A good watch with careful treatment and a periodical overhaul by a competent watchmaker will last practically for ever.

Those possessing really good watches should remember the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine."

Never entrust a watch to any one for repair, without first having assured yourself of his competence and skill, for more mischief is generally done by clumsy apprentices or imposters than by any amount of fair wear and tear.

In sending a watch for repair, the owner's card and address should be enclosed in the parcel, as mistakes can easily occur.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

## DUTCH HAVANAS.

| MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S. | | Rs. | A. | POPULAR BRANDS. | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| El Aliento, Par Excellence, | per 50 | 7 | 8 | La Costa Brazileros | per 50 | 6 | 0 |
| El Balcon, Deliciosos | ,, 50 | 6 | 8 | Young American | ,, 50 | 6 | 0 |
| La Arena, Brevas Fimas | ,, 50 | 6 | 0 | Perfectos Extra | ,, 50 | 4 | 0 |
| La Silvira, Especials | ,, 50 | 5 | 12 | Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite | ,, 50 | 3 | 0 |
| La Crema, Matinees | ,, 50 | 5 | 4 | Spotted Dogs, Merriman's | ,, 100 | 8 | 0 |
| La Simpatica, Flor Fina | ,, 100 | 8 | 0 | ,, ,, Neuberg & Co's | ,, 50 | 4 | 0 |
| Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled, | ,, 25 | 4 | 0 | Odalisca, Victorias | ,, 25 | 2 | 8 |

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Eyojun Port |
| Changshung | Lyons | Arthur |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Fongtien Mukden | Peking |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | New York | Tiehling |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tientsin |
| London | | Tokyo |

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

## MOTORISTS,

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

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NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

**THERAPION.**

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
**THERAPION**

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world!

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FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

## GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ATKUM, *General Manager.*

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."
ARRIVED on the 16th May 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chaled or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 16th May, 1910.

### NOTICE.

THE Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island compiled by S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., under the orders of Government, will shortly issue from the "Times of India" Press.

It comprises THREE VOLUMES, divided into the following main Chapters:—I. Description, II. Production, III. Population, IV. Capital, V. Communications and Trade, VI. History, VII. Justice and Protection, VIII. Land Administration, IX. General Revenue and Finance, X. Municipality, Port Trust and Improvement Trust, XI. Education, XII. Health and Medical Institutions, XIII. Places and Objects of Interest.

The three Volumes contain Photographs, prints and plans of the Island at different periods of its history.

The price fixed is Rs. 6 per volume or Rs. 18 for the set of three.

Members of the public, companies and firms who may desire to purchase copies of the work should send their names to the Compiler, Head Police Office or the Superintendent Government Central Press, Bombay. The books can also be had from the Agents for the sale of Indian Official Publications.

### PROCLAMATION.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 48 (2) OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT, 1902.

I HEREBY MAKE PROCLAMATION that certain property to wit

Particulars:—

1. A gun-metal watch.
2. Four collars.
3. Some umbrellas.
4. A tin trunk containing articles of clothing.
5. A tin box containing articles of clothing, etc.
6. A railway watch (metal).
7. Lotas, topi, thalis, etc.
8. Some loose cash.
9. A bicycle.
10. A set of brass rods.
11. A book "Critical essays of a Country Parson."
12. A green plush bag.
13. A gold ring set garnet.
14. Two religious pictures, etc.
15. Clothing, brass pots, etc.
16. A cane cot, brass and copper utensils, etc.
17. A wooden box containing counterfoils of tickets.
18. A green leather purse, containing some G. C. Notes, loose cash, etc.,

has been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office.

Any person claiming to be entitled to the possession or administration of the said property or any portion thereof is hereby required to appear before me, and to establish his claim within six months from the date of this proclamation, failing which the said property will be held at the disposal of Government and will be sold by auction.

Given under my hand and Seal,
Seal. this 13th day of May, 1910.
F. M. GADNEY,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL, RAIL BORNE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 7th of June, 1910, at his Office at Church Gate Station, Tenders for the SUPPLY at pitsmouth of the best BENGAL COAL for the B. B. & C. I. Railway to be delivered as under:—

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| January | ... | 1,500 |
| February | ... | 1,500 |
| March | ... | 6,000 |
| April | ... | 5,000 |
| May | ... | 5,000 |
| June | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| July | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| August | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| September | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| October | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| November | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| December | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| | 7,000 | 53,000 |

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and perfectly free from dust, shale, stone, earth or other impurities and also from dampness, and shall be handpicked and suitable for Locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis, and a statement of results should be submitted with the tender.

No tenders will be considered except those submitted on the form to be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and will exercise the option of accepting any Offer in whole or in part.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

### TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price |
|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. |
| Snowflake, 150 deg. | 6 8 2 per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 6 8 2 „ „ |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 5 0 2 „ „ |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 „ „ |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 8 2 „ „ |
| Elephant, 125 deg. | 4 3 0 per two tins. |
| „ 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 per 8 gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "THE EMPIRE," No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!

"FOOLSHEAD"

AGAIN MAKES HIS BOW before the Bombay Public.

FIVE MINUTES OF HEARTY GOOD LAUGH.

OUR STAR FILM. | LOUISA STROZZI.

A THRILLING STORY OF A WIFE'S DEVOTION, AND OTHER COMIC, PATHETIC AND DRAMATIC FILMS.

GRAND PRIZE SHOW. THURSDAY, 19th MAY,

On the occasion of the Parsi Holiday, When one GOLD and two SILVER Watches will be given away.

### NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT

SPLEND PICTURE PROGRAMMES

PARIS—LONDON—AIRSHIP, COMEDY & TRAGEDY, &c., &c.

SATURDAY,

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP FINAL.

NOTE.—It has been decided to show this great sporting event on Saturday instead of Wednesday.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

### HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,

CROFT MODY & CO., BOMBAY.

### A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 35 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS, |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleans s and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the most scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Housing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

A MESSAGE FOR SUFFERERS.—Diseases cured without drugs and expense on natural and scientific methods. For particulars write to Dr. SAMALDAS NANJI, Balaghat, C. P.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large airy comfortable QUARTERS for European families. Apply on premises DINSHAW MERWAN, 140, Prince's Dock.

TO BE LET.—From the 21st May to about the middle of December, a 3 storied FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. For Rent and further particulars please apply to F. HARRISON, at the above address.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

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| BANGKOK | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.) | RANGOON |
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| BOMBAY | LYONS | SAN FRANCISCO |
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| HAMBURG | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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| Hamburg | Medan Deli Sumatra) | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore | Saigon |
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| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor (Do.) | Shanghai |
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

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Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
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RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
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1909.

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Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
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EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

Vickery's Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

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|---|---|
| Gold, Enamel and Diamonds | £21 0 0 |
| Ditto, Brilliants | 32 10 0 |
| Gold, Enamel and Pearls | 17 12 6 |
| All Gold | 15 15 0 |

The Largest Stock of Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices, for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

Vickery's Cabochon Amethyst, Blue Chalcedony, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings ..... Only £2 15 0.

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For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.
It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.
Is unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION
M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

J. V. MAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

### INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID | £27,750,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £12,500,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE | £ 1,500,000 |

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly | „ 2 8 | „ 2 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly | „ 20 0 | „ 16 0 |
| Quarterly | „ 10 10 | „ 8 8 |
| Monthly | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," [See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as [Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion | ... | Re. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion | ... | „ 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | „ 2-8 do. |
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In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | „ 7 | „ 8 |
| Quarterly | | |

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MAY 16.

## MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is upward by Rs. 3 lacs.

## EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T. 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling— | | | |
| T. T. Ready | ... | ... | 1s. 3 15/16d. |
| D. D. Mail | ... | ... | 1s. 3 31/32d. |
| T. T. Forward | ... | ... | 1s. 3 15/16d July |
| Bank's Buying— | | | |
| Private D. D. Ready | ... | ... | 1s. 4 1/32d. |
| Credits 3 m/s | ... | ... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| " " Forward | ... | ... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| " 6 m/s Ready | ... | ... | 1s. 4 5/16d. |
| France 3 m/s " | ... | ... | 170 |
| Marks 3 m/s " | ... | ... | 136 1-4 |
| 60 d/s. Hongkong | ... | ... | 132 3/4 |
| " Shanghai | ... | ... | 178 1/4 |
| " Japan | ... | ... | 156 |

The market is steady.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 95-6-0, declined to Rs. 95-5-0 and closed at Rs. 95-7-6. Tone of the market remained firm.

## BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward at 24 7-8 and New York remained at 54 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 73-13-0 for the first settlement. London market had advanced and private advices from home reported the tone of the market steady. Our market opened quiet and there being few buyers and sellers prices fluctuated by an anna, and closed at Rs. 72-13-0. There was a good demand for ready and about 75 to 100 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained quiet but steady with little more demand and prices fluctuated by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices were maintained.

We quote :—

## GOLD.

| | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett | ... | ... | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch | ... | ... | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank | ... | ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Chartered Bank | ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Sovereigns Shield | ... | ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Dragon | ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian ... | ... | ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |

## SILVER.

| | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 1/2 Penny | ... | ... | 72 | 11 | 0 |
| 17 Penny ready | ... | ... | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| Local per tola | ... | ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| First Settlement | ... | ... | 72 | 13 | 0 |
| Second ... | ... | ... | 73 | 0 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London quotations were 6d. up. Demand for ready and forward was more and prices advanced by two annas. Tone—Firm.

Rapeseed.—London quotations were 3d. up, Demand for ready and forward was moderate and prices advanced by an anna. Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, Mowrasseed.—Moderate business is passing and prices remained same. Tone.—Steady.

Wheat —London quotations remained unchanged. Business being nominal prices remained same. Tone —Quiet but steady.

| Description, | | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold | ... | ...Rs. 10 11 0 |
| Linseed, Small | ... | ... " 10 9 0 |
| RAPESEED— | | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ... | ...Rs. 6 4 |
| Yellow do. | ... | ... " 6 14 |
| Do. Gujarat | ... | ... " 7 0 |
| Poppyseed | ... | ... " 9 10 |
| Castorseed | ... | ... " 36 8 to 37 8 |
| Mowrasseed... | ... | ... " 7 0 |
| Madras ... | ... | ... " 20 to 21 |
| Groundnuts | ... | ... " 45 to 46 |
| Mustardseed | ... | ... " 85 to 95 |
| Gingellyseed | ... | ... " 44 to 54 |
| Khandesh Howri | ... | } " 51 to 52 |
| Gulbarga do. | ... | |
| Kalburi do. | ... | |
| Itarsi do. | ... | |
| White Gin, Bold 95/5 | | } " 48 to 50 |
| Do. do do 85/15 | | |
| Do. do. do. 75/25... | | |
| Do. Mixed 50/50 ... | | } " 45 to 46 |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | | |
| Do. do. 85/15... | | |
| Gin, Black Beaver ... | | } " 45 to 46 |
| Do. do. Gadag ... | | |
| Gin Red Khandwa ... | | } " 46 to 48 |
| Do. Meagi ... | | |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat | | } " 50 to 54 |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | | |
| Do. do. Gujarat | | |
| Do. Black Kutni | | } " 44 to 45 |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | | |
| WHEAT— | | |
| Pissi ... | ... | ... " 34 to 35 |
| Hard Red... | ... | ... " 31 to 32 |
| Cottonseed | ... | ... " 25 to 26 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 14th May :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... | ... | ... | 12,329 cwts |
| Linseed ... | ... | ... | 18,759 " |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | ... | 16,312 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | ... | 1,896 " |
| Poppyseed... | ... | ... | 6,437 " |
| Groundnuts, | ... | ... | 608 " |
| Castorseed... | ... | ... | 11,017 " |
| Rice ... | ... | ... | 113,750 " |
| Myrabollams, | ... | ... | 4,115 " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | ... | 14,931 " |
| Mowrasseed ... | ... | ... | " |
| Gram ... | ... | ... | 4,451 " |
| Joowar ... | ... | ... | 1,946 " |
| Maize ... | ... | ... | 39 " |

## SPINNINGS.

Petit's opened at Rs. 2,802 1-2, advanced at the close to Rs. 2,827 1-2. For July Rs. 5 more were quoted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Davids ... | ... | ... | 433 2/4 |
| Currimbhoy ... | ... | ... | 970 |
| Swadeshi ... | ... | ... | 1,105 |
| Nagpore ... | ... | ... | 1,730 |
| Kohinoor ... | ... | ... | 670 |
| Laxmi Cotton ... | ... | ... | 1,490 |
| Standard ... | ... | ... | 1,075 |
| Colaba Land ... | ... | ... | 1,107 1-2 |
| Burma ... | ... | ... | 532 1-2 |

## BANKS.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... | ... | ... | 1,470 |
| India ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| Indian Specie ... | ... | ... | 52 1-2 |
| Merchants ... | ... | ... | 19 1-4 |
| Eastern ... | ... | ... | 70 1-2 |

## COTTON.

Market was closed yesterday.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 14th May :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... | ... | ... | 60 Bales, |
| Central India... | ... | ... | 768 " |
| Barsi and Nagur | ... | ... | 349 " |
| Berar ... | ... | ... | 1,838 " |
| Central Provinces | ... | ... | 8 " |
| Comras... | ... | ... | 3,023 " |
| Dholera | ... | ... | 2,467 " |
| Broach... | ... | ... | 1,707 " |
| Coompta and Dharwar | ... | ... | 264 " |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 305 " |
| Bengals (N. W. P.)... | ... | ... | 223 " |
| Rajputana | ... | ... | 973 " |
| Sind ... | ... | ... | ..... " |
| Persian | ... | ... | ..... " |
| Other sorts | ... | ... | ..... " |
| Total ... | | | 2,987 Bales. |

## FREIGHTS.

| Ports. | | | May. Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antwerp | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 6 |
| Dunkirk | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 6 |
| Havre ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 15 0 |
| Hull ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | ..... |
| Liverpool | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 6 |
| Marseilles | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 6 |
| Genoa ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 6 |
| London | ... | ... | 14 6 | ..... |
| Hamburg | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 6 |
| Trieste | ... | ... | 15 6 | 16 6 |
| Venice... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 16 6 |
| Open Ports | ... | ... | June & July | 14 0 |

Market quiet.

## METALS.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4 x 4 | ... | ... | lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84 } Rs. 54 14 |
| Yellow Metal Sheets | ... | ... | 21 28 35 42 49 56 } Rs. 45 0 |
| Tin Ingots. | ... | ... | ... " 40 10 |
| Spelter | | S M | ... } " 18 6 |
| | | M M | ... |
| | | J | ... |
| | | G | ... |
| Georgahntte | | ... | ... " 23 4 |
| Copper Ingots | | K S | ... ... " 45 4 |
| Copper Sheetings | | ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | " 61 8 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings | | lbs. 14, 16 10, 12 | " 47 0 |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 13th May 1910.

| By | | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | ... | 15 | 17,311 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | ... | 18 | 21,476 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 14th May 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 7th May 1910 :—

| LIABILITIES. | May 7. Rs. | May 14. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 1,03,00,000 | 1,03,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ... | 1,65,00,649 | 1,41,26,245 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ... | 10,00,50,998 | 10,06,69,707 |
| Post Bills ... | 12,412 | 12,412 |
| Sundries ... | 27,05,938 | 27,76,246 |
| Rs.... | 13,95,69,997 | 13,78,83,610 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities... | 1,44,57,003 | 1,43,46,421 |
| Other authorised Securities. | 21,31,063 | 20,64,429 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 2,39,97,899 | 2,34,68,331 |
| Loans do. do. | 3,99,05,645 | 3,85,35,384 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | 2,12,53,540 | 2,13,96,871 |
| Dead Stocks ... | 2,99,157 | 2,99,157 |
| Stamps ... | 6,127 | 6,020 |
| Bullion ... | 7,75,422 | 7,17,516 |
| Balance with other Banks. | 5,60,639 | 5,10,479 |
| Sundries... | 4,96,254 | 5,19,653 |
| Cash ... | 3,56,87,248 | 3,60,19,349 |
| | 13,95,69,997 | 13,78,83,610 |

## DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 22,248 cwts wheat Sounday and Co ; 2,050 cwts oil cake Glade and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

Elysia s—163 casks skins Nizamudin and Co ; 350 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 50 bales wool, H Mehta and Co ; 142 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 210 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 80 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 45 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales wool, E Sewji ; 95 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 270 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 304 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Yorkmoor s—4,225 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

Egypt s—11 cases chinaware, McAlpin and Hugget : 12 cases piecegoods, brassware &c. E N Bhimgara ; 15 cases brassware &c. Latham and Co ; 10 casks condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons : 51 cases bristles Nizamudin and Co ; 13 cwts wax and 11 cwts cumminseed, S Bhimji ; 10,000 cwts bonemeal. R Kadirbhoy : 100 cwts oilbanum, P Jaithabhoy ; 126 bales skins ; E D Sassoon and Co ; 39 bales skins. H O and H Moosa ; 66 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 51 cwts condiments, Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ld. 290 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 5 1-2 cwts salp, S A M Meer ; 112 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,001 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co.

Trafford Hall s—989 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 6,500 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 10,005 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Madrid s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Queenmoor s—500 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 5,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 3,337 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros.

Rinaldo s—2,812 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Dalemoor s—5,437 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—753 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 20 bales cotton fly and 180 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons 100 bales hemp, P Bhimji : 15 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co ; 6,000 cwts bone meal and 320 cwts horns. E Currimbhoy and Co ; 110 bales cotton and 1,050 cwts oil cake. Glade and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 210 cwts mustardseed, Baur and Krause.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets Latham and Co 3 cases brassware F M Bhumgara.

Elysia s—8 bales wool Nizamudin and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Antrim s—115 bales cotton Ralli Bros : 550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Calliope s—2,000 cwts linseed D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—685 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 75 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2,091 cwts linseed, Sizing Materials and Co; 685 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Lalloobhoy 2,000 cwts linseed, C Oomersey; 175 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co.

Trowbridge s—386 bales cotton fly and 308 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—400 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 1 pot perfumery oil, N S Bhurochi.

Ischia s—30 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—25 bales twist cloth, S J David and Co ; 750 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—325 bales cotton The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co, 362 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla ; and Co 8 1-2 cwts moyteeth, M Cassam.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co 49 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

## RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Apr. on 504·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week... | Rs. 1,80,000 | Rs. 5,40,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 7,24,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway... | 357 | 1,071 | 8 | 1,436 |
| For previous 16 weeks of half year ... | 26,50,386 | 55,53,512 | 1,07,086 | 83,10,984 |
| Total for 17 week | 28,30,386 | 60,93,512 | 1,11,086 | 90,34,984 |
| COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,50,000 | 3,75,000 | 4,000 | 5,29,000 |
| Per mile of Ry... | 297 | 744 | 8 | 1,049 |
| Total to corresponding date... | 26,42,505 | 52,09,793 | 90,387 | 79,42,685 |

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,95,000
Do. to date .....Rs. 10,92,293

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUERDEN—April 27, at Sanjor, C P, to Mrs and Mr Charles Cuerden, Military Works Services, a daughter.

HUDLESTON—April 16, at Dharwar, the wife of A Hudleston, Esq., of a daughter.

KEELAN—May 12, at 11 Canning Road, Allahabad, the wife of Douglas H Keelan, State Railways, of a daughter.

DEATH.

READ—May 9, at Faith Villa, Gorakhpur, U P, suddenly, Stephen George Read, Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, aged 70 years.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p. m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "The man who deals in shady transactions generally knows enough to keep cool about it."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China, Japan and superscribed correspondence for the Straits Settlements per s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day 17th instant.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. F. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Keshav Raghu, a Hindu porter, aged forty-five. The deceased was working as a porter at Dadar. On Saturday evening last he was attempting to cross the railway line at Dadar when he was knocked down and run over by the engine of down local train and was killed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association assembled last morning in the Rooms of this Association, when it was unanimously resolved to close business for the day as a mark of respect to the Sthanakvasi Jain Mooni Shri Mangaji Swami, who departed this life on the 13th instant at Chinchpookly. In accordance with the above not only the grain and seeds bazar but also other bazars were closed on Saturday.

CATHOLIC HOSPITAL FUND.—As there is no National Hospital of their own to resort to where treatment could be had by poor Goans or Catholics an appeal has been made by A. P. J. Da Silva Norton, Jose Pedro Pinto, C. F. Menezes and P. A. Goes to the public to help to start a Catholic Hospital, Pharmacy or an Infirmary for poor Christians. All those who are touched with pity and charity towards the object in view and wish to give their mite, may send their donations in lump sum or in monthly instalments to Dr. A. P. J. De-Silva of Norton & Co., Cheera Bazar, Bombay or direct to the People's Bank of India Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay, in which a current account by depositing necessary amount has been opened by the said Dr. De Silva for the Catholic Hospital Fund. The Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun and the Archbishop of Bombay will be requested to take this Institution under their special patronage, and to lend the services of one of the clergy. When the amount subscribed comes to above Rs. 5,000 the undersigned will convene a meeting of the subscribers, at a time and place to be publicly notified later on, and to appoint Trustees to the Fund. When sufficient Funds have been collected Government will be requested to give a small plot of ground free or at a nominal rental for the humanisarian work of Catholic Hospital.

## THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay Gymkhana... | 500 |
| Officers, 116th Mahrattas ... | 40 |
| Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt. | 40 |
| J. C. G. B. ... | 30 |
| A. L. D ... | 30 |
| Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B. ... | 15 |
| Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S. ... | 15 |
| Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook ... | 15 |
| Mr. D. E. Byrne... | 15 |
| J. C. B. ... | 15 |
| A. K. S ... | 15 |
| G. P. M. ... | 15 |
| R. A. W. ... | 10 |
| R. N. Mant ... | 10 |
| W. N. Shilstone... | 10 |
| W. D. E. ... | 10 |
| J. H. P. ... | 10 |
| A. V. M. K. ... | 10 |
| E. F. A. ... | 10 |
| H. M. C. T. ... | 10 |
| C. E. ... | 5 |
| B. D. Q. C. D. ... | 5 |
| W. J. B. ... | 5 |
| E. L. M. ... | 5 |
| B. D'S. ... | 1 |
| D. G. R ... | 1 |
| L. G. S. ... | 1 |
| E. ST. J. H. ... | 1 |
| Total Rs. | 849 |

## SIR PHEROZESHAW MEHTA'S ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged... | Rs. | 2,846 | 0 0 |
| Dr. K. B. Shroff ... ... ... | " | 10 | 0 0 |
| Mr. A. M. Todd ... ... ... | " | 15 | 0 0 |
| Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas... ... | " | 10 | 0 0 |
| Messrs. Bhogilal Veerchand and Dalsokh Vadilal ... ... ... | " | 25 | 0 0 |
| Total ... | Rs. | 2,906 | 0 0 |

## THE "RONEO."

In these days of constant progress, in which machinery of all sorts is slowly replacing the work of the individual, it is interesting to note how the ingenuity of inventors applies itself to improving contrivances of every day use, and how a new idea can revolutionise old established system. It is now the turn of the old office copying press without which no office equipment was considered complete. Though nearly a century and a quarter has elapsed since the invention of the copying press, the contrivance, familiar to every office throughout the world has remained substantially unchanged up to the present time.

Now, however, considerable improvements have been made on the old system, improvements so radical as to render the old copying methods quite obsolete by replacing this with a new contrivance in which the old brush is entirely dispensed with, even the use of water being avoided. This last point is particularly welcome. The water if done away with by employing a paper there comes in cylindrical rolls specially prepared for the machine. This paper is slightly damped chemically and there is enough of it in each roll to copy 500 typewritten pages. To prevent the roll from drying up, it is hermetically sealed, and through a paraffined covering it remains in a moist state until it is required for use, the paper is in a continuous strip as wide as the length of ordinary business letter paper. Instead of wetting the tissue with a brush in the usual antiquated way and then putting it into a press with the written sheet to be copied, the office letters are simply fed into the machine one after another, much in the same way as a hand-printing press is fed, and the turning of a crank carries them beneath the paper roll. The written sheets and the paper from the roll come out of the machine on different sides, the latter bearing a perfect imprint. When as many copies have been made as desired, and by using specially prepared ribbons on the typewriter, as many as six copies coming out quite clear and legible whilst ordinary ribbons will give two to three very legible copies—a lever is provided which operates a knife blade and with a single motion all the copies are cut neatly apart each of the exactly typewriter size.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

### Payment to Improvement Trust.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the President, presiding.

Sanction was given to a modified scale of local allowances by which Rs. 4 was allowed to employes other than those on labour staff, not drawing over Rs. 50 a month and Rs. 5 per mensem to those drawing Rs. 51 to Rs. 125.

The following letter was recorded, in which the Commissioner stated :—

"I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation that a payment became due on 1st December last under Section 73 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act to the City Improvement Trust. The amount so payable is still a matter for discussion between the Chairman of the Trust and myself but it appears probable that it will not be less than Rs.50,000. Similarly on December 1st of the current year a further payment will have to be made and unless the Trust have by that time handed over to us the bulk of their roads the payment to be made will probably be Rs. 60,000. The only provision in the Municipal Budget is a nominal sum of Rs. 1,000 so that practically the whole of these payments will have to be made from surplus cash Balances. These have fortunately become augmented by the difference between the actual and the revised estimates of the income of the year 1909-10 which amounts to Rs. 1,48,674."

MALARIA INQUIRY.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, in which the latter for the information of the Corporation stated that the inquiry in connection with the epidemic of malaria in the City now conducted by Dr. Bartley commenced in January 1909 and was expected to be finished by the end of June 1910 as the measures in progress were not likely to be finished by that time and as it would not be possible until after next monsoon to gauze the effect of other measures independently taken by the Municipality, the Port Trust and the Railway Companies, Government had decided that the period of inquiry be extended to 31st March 1911. The whole of the cost of this further inquiry would be borne by Government.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the letter be recorded; he was glad to hear the whole cost was to be borne by Government.

The letter was recorded.

DEMAND FOR A MOTOR SERVICE.

The Corporation next considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated the 19th April forwarding, for consideration, a correspondence regarding the question of instituting for passenger traffic a motor service on the Municipal Kutchra Siding between Kurla and the Deonar Flats.

The letter ran as follows :—"In June last a letter was addressed to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway Company, forwarding for his favourable consideration a petition from the inhabitants of Chembur and other villages praying that a motor service might be instituted on the Municipal Kutchra Siding between Kurla and the Deonar Flats. The Agent has now reported that on the 19th August 1909 he asked the Municipal Commissioner to suggest terms for the working of the motor service but he has not been so fortunate as yet to receive a reply to his letter. Judging from the number of signatures on the petition a keen demand exists for rapid means of communication betweem Trombay and Bombay and I am to express a hope that the Corporation will give the matter their earnest consideration. If required, Government will be glad to cause the line to be inspected by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways."

Mr. Sheppard, the late Municipal Commissioner, was of opinion :—"Provided that the interest of the Municipality, who own the existing temporary railway, are safeguarded, there does not appear to be any objection to the proposal of the petitioners. The Municipality would, of course, claim a share of earnings and also a percentage on the capital cost of their temporary rail-road. This would be a matter of negotiation with the Railway Company which might undertake to comply with the petitioner's request.

The matter was referred to a Committee for favour of report in consultation with the Commissioner.

The next item on the agenda was a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to Corporation Resolutions, dated the 11th October 1909, and 21st February 1910, a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities in the City and the general pressure in the mains during the month of March 1910.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the matter was referred to a Committee.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Executive Health Officer's report for the quarter ending 31st March 1910 was presented before the Board.

Dr. Master suggested that the Mahomedan Pilgrims should be compelled to be vaccinated.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that rat traps should be cleansed and disinfected before they were used again.

Mr. Wacha observed that he was the first to draw attention of the Corporation to the raging of malaria in Frere Road. He was as strong and stalwart an advocate of disinfecting out malaria from the City but he did not believe in the assurance of scientists and experts because they had a sad experience of it in 1896 when plague first raged in the City. He did not believe in house inspection which was not satisfactorily made.

THE TRAM SERVICE.

On the motion of Mr. Baptista priority was given to the consideration of the Tram Company's request to be allowed to attach trailers to their cars.

The Commissioner wrote to the President : "I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 1380 of 5th April 1910 from the Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., requesting permission to experiment with the use of Trailer Cars to deal with the heavy traffic during morning and evening to and from the Fort. The Executive Engineer reports that the introduction of Trailer Cars will be a great public convenience, as it will materially increase the carrying capacity of the line at times of greatest demand. I agree with the Executive Engineer and request the sanction of the Corporation to the proposal.

The Managing Engineer, in his letter, stated :—"I have the honour to request you to grant us permission to experiment with the use of Trailer Cars on our Tramway system. As you are aware we are faced with an increasingly difficult problem in dealing with the heavy Tramway Traffic during the morning and evening rushes to and from the Fort Office District, and it is our opinion at the present moment that all additions to this rush traffic in future can be best dealt with by Trailer Cars attached to the ordinary service cars. That is to say, instead of increasing the number of our Rolling Stock Units we shall temporarily increase the capacity of each unit. This system of attaching trailers to the ordinary service cars to cope with traffic rushes has been adopted in many European Cities and the English Board of Trade and the Police authorities have recently agreed to Trailer Cars being run experimentally in London. I enclose you a copy of our drawing No. B-1535 showing one of our Single Truck Cars with a Trailer attached and trust I shall receive your kind permission to run an experimental service of such combinations in the near future.

It was proposed by Mr. Baptista that the experiment might be allowed until the end of the year.

Dr. Sukhia was against this experiment during the monsoon. A derailment, which was more probable in monsoon than in the dry weather, was likely to delay the whole traffic and block public thoroughfares.

Mr. Wadia suggested that it should be made clear that the experiment was only for six months and it would be extended if the Commissioner's report at the end by the six months was satisfactory.

Mr. Wacha moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Tramway Committee for favour of an early report.

Dr. Batliwala seconded the amendment.

Sir Sassoon David said that he had an opportunity to see how trailers worked in Calcutta and he did not think there were more chances of derailment. Again he did not see any objection to the experiment being tried if the Commissioner was requested to report within six months.

Sir Dinshah Petit was in favour of the proposition.

On a division Mr. Baptista's proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday the 23rd inst.

# POLICE NEWS.

## MURDER AT MEDINA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ahmed Hassan Khan was brought up on remand on a charge of the murder of one Vazir Ali Khan at Medina in February 1909. The accused being a British subject, was sent out to Bombay for trial by the Ottoman Court.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and applied for a remand. Mr. Gulamali Cassambhai Meghji, who defended the accused, said there was no evidence against his client who had been in custody for more than a year. He said that if a remand was granted, he would apply for bail. His client was willing to give any substantial security.

The Magistrate remanded the case till the 30th instant and rejected the application for bail observing that the offence was non-bailable.

## SERVANT ROBS HIS MASTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hira Swammy Mana Swammy, and Hasaana Yellappa were placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the first on a charge of theft as a servant, of a gold bead necklet and a sovereign brooch collectively valued at Rs. 40 belonging to Sergeant Major R. K. Ray, residing at Colaba, and the second accused with receiving the stolen property.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant missed the property on the 4th instant. The first accused, who was in the service of the complainant, absented himself from work. A complaint was made to the police who arrested the first accused and on a statement made by the latter, the second accused was arrested. The second accused then produced the ornaments from a place where he had buried them.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to receive ten stripes each.

## DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN PUBLIC STREET.

BEFORE a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of the Hon'ble Hill Trevor, Mr. V. S. Joshi and Mr. Gordhandass Gocouldass Tejpal, Inspector Salway charged Walter Carrell, Macdonald and E. B. Rozario with disorderly behaviour in a public street.

From the evidence it appeared that on Sunday last at about seven o'clock the accused misbehaved themselves at Chowpatti on which several Parsees rushed after them. The accused then ran into the Orient Club where the police took their names.

The first two accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each with the alternative of two days' rigorous imprisonment.

The third accused was discharged.

## THE WRECK OF THE "SATARA."

### How the Vessel Went Down.

THE officers and crew of the wrecked steamer "Satara," together with two passengers, were brought to Sydney on April 22 by the North Coast Co.'s steamer Dorrigo. There were thirteen white men—the captain, four officers, five engineers, the Torres Strait pilot and two passengers (Messrs. Asplin and Gower)—and 78 lascars and Chinese. The report that two of the drowned crew were drowned is incorrect. All those on board at the time of the disaster were saved. On the arrival of the lascars they were taken charge of by the customs authorities, whose business it will be to keep an eye on them until they are removed from Australia by the owners of the sunken "Satara."

Captain Binstead, who joined the Satara at Newcastle to pilot her through Torres Strait, was one of the three who were the last to leave the ship. In fact he only left her when the water took him. He was cheerful and none the worse for his adventure, except for a scar across his nose and a big bruise on his forehead. These were made by floating timber.

"Captain Hugil, the first officer (Mr. Huggas) and I went down on her," said Captain Binstead, "after the rest had gone off in the boats. We waited till the last; then we jumped for it just as she was going down. She struck about 12-15 p. m. We were trying to make the inside passage. That's the usual one to make. There was a chopy sea—no what you would call a heavy sea. The current set us in towards the rocks, and the first we knew was the shock of her striking. We tried to beach her first to the north of the lighthouse, and then, when we found we could not make that, to the south, but it was no good. She filled pretty quickly, and settled down so much at the bows that her rudder was half out of water and we couldn't get steerage way on her. Of course we knew she was filling, but we had no idea that she was going to sink so suddenly. It was about an hour from the time she struck to the time she sank. We could see the Orara ahead of us, and as soon as we struck we signalled to her for help, and she came back to us. We only wanted her to stand by. There was no confusion whatever. Everybody behaved splendidly. The lascars gave no trouble at all. A couple of the officers could speak to them as well as their serang. The boats had been made ready beforehand. The men were got off without difficulty, and we were picked up after she had gone down.

'The only danger in going down with the ship was from pieces of wreckage that were floating everywhere,' he continued. 'I was sucked under, and came up against a beam that caught me on the nose and forehead as you see. Two of the lascars had to be picked up, too. They had been left on board somehow, and they were in the water a while before they were got hold of. But we only had half a mile or so to row over to the Orara, and they got us up the gangway and pulled us up by ropes."

Mr. C. G. Hughes, chief officer of the Satara, was not inclined to talk about the wreck. He would say nothing as to how the disaster occurred. Captain Hugil preserved the same attitude. Mr. Hughes, in referring to his own experience, said five boats were utilised in getting the crew and officers away, and when the fifth one had left the doomed vessel the captain, pilot, himself and two lascars were all that remained. Another boat was ready to take them off, but just as they were preparing to lower her the Satara plunged headlong to the bottom, and left all of them struggling in the water. After some time they were picked up, and taken on board the Orara. He explained how the ship's papers were lost. They were placed in one of the boats, the occupants of which were taken on board the Orara, and were left below when the men scrambled on to the deck of the steamer. A man was holding the lifeboat, and when an officer called out. "Don't let her go," he evidently misunderstood the order, for he immediately released his grasp, and the boat was rapidly swept away, and could not be recovered.

It appears, however, that the boat was washed ashore, for the ship's papers were found by the police this morning, when searching the coast in the vicinity of the wreck. Large quantities of wreckage are lying about in all directions. The wreckage consists mostly of deck fittings, dead pigs, sheep, fowls and ducks. So far there is no sign of any cargo.

There is no sign whatever of the Satara this morning. Apparently she lies at the bottom in deep water, and, as far as can be judged, she is about three miles off the land. Just before the vessel sank a violent explosion, caused by the water getting to the boilers, took place, so that the vessel must be practically torn to pieces.

The light housekeeper at Seal Rocks telegraphed this morning to Captain Hacking, Acting Superintendent of Navigation, as follows :—"Satara wreck is south by east from the light house about five miles. Sea breaking on the wreck, which is a danger to navigation." Captain Hunter, of the steamer Orara, also states that the wreck is a danger to navigation.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim, and local over the greater part of North-East India and the South-West of the Peninsula. A light precipitation has occurred in the extreme North. Dras reports a fall of snow. The flow of hot dry air down the Gangetic plain has been checked and there has been an appreciable increase in the humidity.

Forecast:—Local rain in South Burma and North-East India with a few falls in the West Himalayas and South of the Peninsula.

Earthquake report:—Two slight earthquakes have been recorded at Simla, the first beginning at twenty-one hours and forty-five minutes from a distance two thousand miles, and the second, which was local at five hours and thirty-six minutes this morning.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing ...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
H M S Northbrook ...Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
H M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marmok .....R I M
H M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Steamer
H M S Redbreast Comdr Shuttler.....Royal Navy
H M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 16.

Aulgate.....2208 King.....W & A Graham & Co
Austriana .....2612 Harrison ...W&A Graham & Co
Berberra .....2791 Peckham.....M M & Co
Begonia.....2346 Mathews.....Andrew Yuel & Co
Calliope.....2493 Knot .....W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta.....2244 Fuller.....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2368 Robinson...Andrew Zuel & Co
City of Karachi..3562 Snow.....Killick Nixon & Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Delta.....4780 Snow .....P & O S N & Co
Ethelwolf .....2814 Eidman .....T Morrison & Co
Feliciana .....2715 Falck .....T Morrison& Co
Ferndene .....2244 Leighton...W&A Graham & Co
Haidari.....1563 Kass.....B & P S N& Co
Hidalgo.....2760 Croft.....James Finlay & Co
Itola .....3401 Honeywood.....M M & Co
Linga.....951 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Negus .....772 Maude.....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet ....E & A M Jeewanji
Nasri.....911 Micre...Stream...12 5...R & P S N &Co
Nadir.....2041 Atkin.....T Morrison & Co
Nudden.....1944 Logan.....M M & Co
Okara .....2435 Love.....M M & Co
Planet Mars..2328 Robertson....T Morrison & Co
Raithmoor .....1990 Peterson .....Captain
Ramsay .....2767 Mullar .....Captain
Sutherland .....2377 Wallace.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....S & H S N & Co
Salé .....502 Willoughley...S & H S N & Co
Strathleven .....2845 Todd .....W&A Graham & Co
Strathford.....2841 Arnot .....M M & Co
Trowbridge .....2380 Mrrs... ..W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Wearmouth .....2307 Catto.....W & A Graham & Co

## VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A City of Madrid | 3134 | Martin | Hull. | 21-5 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| B Trafford Hall | 3436 | Hood | Liverpool | 24-5 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| C&R Hidalgo | 2761 | Croft | Hull | 25 5 | J Finlay &Co |
| D&E CressingtonCourt | 2716 | Baucham | Hull | 25-5 | W&A G &Co |
| F Itaura | 3333 | Clelland | N F | M M & Co | |
| G Broadgarth | 2078 | Rowell | Manchester | 24-5 | Sanday & Co |
| H Moshtari | 1109 | Watson | Aden | 17-5 | B & P S N & Co |
| K Corinth | 2369 | Chadwick | Amsterdam | 16 5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| L Uskmoor | 2306 | Evans | Port Said | 20 5 | W &A Graham & Co |
| M Harpley | 2565 | Folster | Hull | 18-5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| N Mostyn Deeps | Yorkmoor | 2286 | Rigby | 24 5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| O Dalemoor | 2572 | Brulen | Middlesbrough | 19-5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| P Trautenfels | 2932 | Haker | Hamburg | 21 5 | W&A Graham & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Averistan | 1821 | Choal | Amsterdam | 29-5 | M M & Co |
| 2 Elysia | 3994 | Mitchell | Liverpool | 22 5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Dunolly | 2126 | Davis | NF | W&A Graham & Co | |
| 5 Irish Monarch | 2792 | Bettine | Hamburg | 21 5 | J Finlay & Co |
| 8 Queenmoor | 2409 | Helmrick | Hull | 21-5 | W &A Graham & Co |
| 9 Hakata Maru | 3819 | Mocker | Kobe | 20-5 | N Y Kaisha |
| 6 Ischia | 2481 | Blsito | Shanghai | 17 5 | F R S N & Co |
| 10&11 Delta | 4780 | Snow | Shanghai | 17 5 | Florio & R S N Co |
| 12&13 Egypt | 4178 | Summers | London | 21 5 | P & O S N & Co |
| 14 Dwarka | 759 | Moxon | Busreh | 19 5 | M M & Co |
| 15 Rinaldo | 2791 | Pickering | Hull | 18 5 | James Finlay & Co |
| 16 Lord Antrim | 2773 | Aiken | 26 5 | Dunkirk | J Finlay & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ponani | 552 | Hoosain | B'nagar | 18 5...Bo S N Co Ld |
| Indravati | 513 | Fakara | Karachi | 17 5...Bo S N Co Ld |
| Satrunji | 547 | Esmail | NF ..NF... | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Mahnadi | 547 | Ahmed | NF...NF... | Bo S N Co Ld |

M W D D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | 3899 | Robertson | Antwerp | 24 5 ... M M & Co |

## ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Steam Hopper ... | Foster ..... | Aden, Apl 29 |
| | Steam Hopper ... | Gourden ..... | Aden. Apl 29 |
| | Conch ..... | Scott ..... | NewYork, Mar 19 |
| | Nudden ..... | Logan ..... | Calcutta, May 3 |
| | Hidalgo ..... | Croft ..... | Middlesbrough, Apl 12 |
| | Dwarka ..... | Moxon ..... | Buschra, May 7 |
| | Delta ..... | Snow ..... | Shanghai, Apl 26 |
| | City of Karachi ... | Snow ... ... | Glasgow, Apl 15 |
| | Haidari ..... | Kass..... | Daressalam, Ap26 |
| | Berberra ..... | Peckham ..... | Rangoon, May 6 |

## DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Linga ..... | Cutbush ..... | Karachi |
| | Caithness ..... | Prootor ..... | Calcutta |
| | City of Agra ..... | Buck ..... | Liverpool |
| | Bohemia ..... | Gillhuber ... | Trieste |

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Delta for China
" Trowbridge for Liverpool
" Ethelwolf for Liverpool
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf
" Haidari for Jeddah

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Clan Mackinnes | Liverpool |
| 9 | Clan Macnab | Coast |
| 12 | Clan Stuart | Liverpool |
| 12 | Goldenfels | Middlesbro |
| 13 | Clan Forbes | Coast |
| 14 | Maria Vaterie | Trieste |

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, left Aden for Bombay on 14th instant and she is expected here on 19th instant at 8 a.m.

The P and O steamer Delhi, left Hongkong, on 15th May at 10 p m on Saturday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here on the 21st instant at 5 a.m.

The same Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th May.

423—Bugle Practice—To-day Tuesday the 17th inst. Bugle practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

Professor Gorham, of the Chemistry Research Department of Brown University, has discovered a method, says a New York Message, by which milk, fish and meat may be efficiently sterilised by means of ultra-violet rays. He claims that the use of the rays will prevent the possibility of epidemics through the medium of tainted food, and will render the contraction of consumption, typhoid and ptomaine poisoning from food products impossible.


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E. J. LAZARUS & Co., MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes:—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonodarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof pro bono publico.'"

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights,
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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*. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 17th May, 1910.


## THE CHANGSHA RIOTS.

THE China mail brings details of the Changsha riots, which show that although the Missionaries suffered most from a material point of view, the disturbances were not directly levelled against them. The rioters burnt the Governor's yamen as well as the stations of the China Inland Mission, the Wesleyan and the Norwegian Missionary Societies. There had been, for some time previously, reason to believe that an outbreak was imminent. Rice had been scarce and open dissatisfaction had been expressed at the conduct of the officials. As a minor issue it is stated that the British Consulate, now in course of erection on the island, under the supervision of officials of the Board of Works, is being constructed by labour imported from another district, local workmen having proved unsatisfactory. This was resented by the Changsha builders and was made use of in the general anti-foreign propaganda which has been circulating in all parts of the country. The overthrow of the Chinese officials was the real objective of the rising and the Governor of Hunan lost his life. Before commencing operations, however, the rioters had notified many prominent foreigners that it would be well if they left the place, as they could not ensure them against molestation. However no sooner had they gone than the Governor's yamen was demolished and then every foreign building in the place was razed to the ground. Chinese accounts state that owing to floods last year in Lichou and droughts in Changsha and Hengchow, and further to the large quantities of rice exported, the price of rice gradually rose and Imperial permission was obtained to prohibit its export. But the prohibition, in view of business engagements, could not be enforced until twenty-one days after. The ignorant people failed to understand this condition and, incited by malcontents, rose. The officials are credited with doing their best to maintain order and steps were taken to lower the price of rice. But these operations came too late and the mischief was already done. The ignorance of the people is pleaded as the excuse and it is true that they are more backward in Changsha perhaps than in any other part of China, anti-foreign feeling, naturally, being stronger among them than the people of any other province. But they learnt that the destruction of foreign property is an expensive pastime nineteen years ago.

Changsha's peculiarity, according to an Anglo-Chinese correspondent, is that like the forbidden city at Peking, and Tibet, it is one of the few places left in the world where no foreigner is willingly suffered to enter. It is, perhaps, the most intensely anti-foreign city in China, a feeling kept up by the literati with the full sympathy of the officials. Natural causes, it is agreed, combine to set the province of Hunan in a peculiar position. With an area equal to that of Great Britain, it produces nearly everything that its people require. Moreover Changsha is a proud city. Against its battlemented walls the last waves of the Taiping rebellion broke and were driven back. And the citizens of those times, with the belief ingrained in them that the foreigners had given rise to the rebellion, were fully prepared, as soon as they had finished with the Taipings, to deal with the foreign devils also. Their plan was not found convenient to carry out; but it was not surprising that a good deal of the old fierceness should have continued to cling about the walls and gate towers, the temples, colleges and official residences which the Taipings having destroyed so much of ancient China in other directions, were here powerless to injure. The British Consulate was removed to the new building, now destroyed, two years ago, from a native house within the city and formed part of a regular plan for the establishment of a foreign settlement without the north gate. A comprehensive scheme for banding the foreshores of the city and foreign settlement has been in course of execution for the past two years, preparations also being made there for the coming of the Canton-Hankow Railway which it was hoped would, in time, do something towards softening the anti-foreign feeling which has so long prevailed. Hitherto it has not been possible for any foreigner, however well known, to move about the city without an escort. In this district, too, it has been next to impossible for any foreigner to obtain a building site and extremely difficult for him to rent premises; in fact, only within recent months property-owners accused of letting premises to foreigners have been mercilessly beaten by their countrymen and ostracised by their friends.

In such circumstances the anti-foreign propaganda, reinforced by general destitution, found no difficulty in catching fire. Though business engagements are pleaded as the cause why the prohibition of exports did not take immediate effect, it is shown that the export of rice from the province has been at all times a crying scandal. The influx of famine refugees from other parts of the province added the last straw to the popular discontent which had been fermenting for the past three or four years. During that time too a steady under-current of animosity perceptibly grew among the student class. In their inflammatory writings they spread rumour that China was to be partitioned, that Changsha was to go to the Americans, Siangyin to the British, and Yochow to the Japanese, and so anti-foreign feeling grew apace among people unable to think for themselves. The climax came, according to a member of the China Inland Mission, when a month ago, people and officials met together at the southern gate of Changsha, to discuss the situation caused by the high, price of rice, especially in view of an unexpected pronouncement by the Governor that he did not think a hundred cash per sheng too dear. Rice at sixty cash is considered a high price. Feeling ran high but nothing untoward happened until the Police Taotai arrived on the scene and ordered the arrest of some of those present. The people resented the action and attacked the Taotai. They failed to rescue his prisoners, but surrounded the Governor's yamen and the work of destruction then commenced. It is impossible not to feel some sympathy for people, starved to the point of despair, taking vengeance on the officials and in their blind belief that the foreigner was the cause of their destitution, including foreign property in their programme. But it is satisfactory to know that neither foreign merchant nor missionary in any way contributed to the provocation of the people and that the disturbances were in no way attributable to them. At first blush it appeared that missionary tactlessness was, at least, a contributory cause, but we are glad to find that no accusations have been brought against them either by officials or people, though missionary stations not only in Changsha city, but others, forty, sixty and even a hundred and twenty miles away, were utterly and completely destroyed.

PASSING OF A GREAT ASTRONOMER.

IN Sir William Huggins there has passed away the *doyen* of astronomers not only in England but all over the world. Astronomers, like historians, are blessed with length of days; but Sir William attained to a great age—he was in his eighty-seventh year. He surpassed both the Herschels, the father, the discoverer of Uranus by two years and a half, and the son by six years. He has indeed died considerably younger than another of this exceptionally long-lived and talented family of astronomers, Caroline Herschel, who lived to be ninety-eight. Sir George Airey, late Astronomer Royal, who died in 1892 at the age of ninety-one, was the only other English astronomer who lived longer than Sir William Huggins. It is somewhat remarkable that he has died in the year of Halley's Comet at whose previous visit to the earth in 1835, he was twelve years of age. We lost recently another great astronomer, Professor Simon Newcomb, who was born in that year, 1835. Professor Giovanni Schiaparelli, the Director of the great Milan Observatory, famous for his study of the planet Mars, is now, after Huggins' death, the father of European astronomy, being in his seventy-sixth year. The oldest English astronomer left is Sir Joseph Norman Lookyer who curiously enough was born on 17th May 1836, the very day on which Halley's comet disappeared from the sight of the most powerful telescopes of that time during its previous visit. That visit of the famous comet of 1835-36 was marked just like the present visit of 1910 by the passing away of a great astronomer, also like Huggins, in the ripeness of years, Johann Bode, known far and wide as the author of "Bode's law," who died in his ninetieth year. The death of Huggins during the present visit of Halley's Comet also calls to mind the fact that he died at almost the same age as Edmund Halley who was within a few months of completing his eighty-sixth year.

Sir William Huggins lived in an age distinguished above every other age by its magnificent discoveries in the regions of the heavens, and he did much to contribute to the astronomical reputation of the nineteenth century by his researches which were truly epoch-marking. Spectroscopy and photography worked a revolution in observatiorial astronomy, and in both he was a pioneer whose labours not only yielded the richest fruit themselves, but served to stimulate others in the same direction. Kirchhoff and Bunsen had just discovered spectral analysis when he began his career towards the middle of the last century, and by means of their new instrument of the spectroscope he extended our knowledge of the heavenly bodies to unheard of lengths. He founded the new science of astrophysics, by whose means the infinitely distant stars have been analysed, so that we now are in a position to know how they are physically constituted. By spectral analysis he has also succeeded in solving the mystery of the nebulæ which are such a prominent feature of the heavens, and which his researches show to be composed of luminous gas, chiefly hydrogen. Then his discovery of the motion of stars in the line of sight and his researches thereon, have opened up quite a new field for investigation which promises a rich harvest for our knowledge of the extent of the universe. By the spectroscope he was able to discover carbon in the composition of comets. With regard to the sun too he made several important researches by the same means, and settled a much disputed question about the distribution of calcium in that body. He successfully applied photography to take accurate pictures of celestial objects which are so faint as to be completely invisible to the eye even when aided by the most powerful telescopes, and thus has added a new and powerful instrument to our armoury for accurately observing the most distant bodies. It is remarkable that he started in life as a physiologist, and worked with the microscope rather than the telescope at first. But the spectroscope came in to change entirely his career which was thenceforward to lie in the direction of the heavens rather than the earth. Fifty-five years ago he erected his private observatory on Tulse Hill in which he continued to work latterly with his wife, till the last. The Royal Society gave him, in 1871 for use in this observatory, a splendid duplex telescope specially made and several other instruments later in his career, all which he returned a few months ago with a presentiment of the close of his splendid career as a star-gazer, which has how come.

FINLAND.

THE Upper House in Russia by an overwhelming majority has referred to a Committee of twenty the question of the relations of Finland to the Empire. The circumstances under which the Committee was appointed indicate very clearly the intention of the legislative Houses to settle the Finnish Question in the course of the present session. The Committee of the Upper House will have discussed all preliminaries by the time the decision of the Duma on the question reaches them, and will be in a position to proceed to a vote on the matter with the briefest possible delay. Finland thanks to the privileged position accorded to its representatives at the Court of Alexander the First, a century ago, and continued by succeeding Emperors, has always been able hitherto to thwart the aims of those who desire to see some kind of order brought into the relations between the State and one of its Provinces. Nowadays the question is to be settled first by the representatives of the nation who are inspired by practical considerations of their country's interests, to which views the Finns oppose nothing more valid than highly problematical questions of the meanings of this or that expression in ancient documents. These meanings, favourable to Finnish aspirations, are clear only in Swedish and other translations of the Russian original texts, and such translations have obviously been made "ad hoc." If there could be any honest doubt of the intentions of former Emperors as expressed in their Manifestoes, there is none whatever to be found in the leading features of their policy, which has consistently been to grant Finland every kind of privilege and advantage over the rest of Russia and at the same time maintain all the rights of suzerainty.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. India, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 A. M. on Friday next.

THE Punjab Government have rejected the appeal of the accused in the Gibson shooting case.

THE Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, British Resident in Mysore, will, it is understood, proceed home on leave during the hot weather.

SANCTION has been given to the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province and a selection will be made without delay.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the retention of the post of Deputy Secretary in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, now held by Mr. Ker, I.C.S., till the end of the Simla season.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd April 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 180,000 maunds and Rs. 60,000 in the earnings.

THE Government of India have decided that guinine and other alkaloids of chinchona when imported, unmixed with other drugs in the form of coated tabloids, tablets, pills, or capsules shall in future be admitted free of customs duty.

A Bombay Government "Gazette" Extraordinary notifies that in consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, there is a vacancy on the Municipal Corporation for a member to be elected by the Justices of the Peace. Mr. G. R. Cadell, acting Municipal Commissioner, has fixed Thursday the 2nd proximo, as the day of the election.

THE new Sultan of Turkey has celebrated the first anniversary of his ascent to the throne by pardoning a large number of prisoners.

THE Italian Society for Anthropology and Geography has decided, says a Rome correspondent, to confer its Vega medal on Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Mr. Haldane states in the Parliamentary papers that the total expenditure out of the Army funds on the Territorial Force in the current financial year is £3,165,000, compared with £2,800,000 in 1908-9.

OWING to Liverpool fires becoming chronic the cotton business showed indifferent results said the chairman at the annual meeting at Liverpool of the London and Lancashire Assurance Company.

THE United States Senate Committee on Judiciary has passed a resolution in favour of conducting a thorough examination into the so-called "third degree" methods of extorting confessions from persons charged with crime, and the practice of employing persons to watch the movements of jurors.

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

## A Wave of Patriotism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 2.

REFERRING to the appointment of Colonel Kirkpatrick as Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Military Forces, the "Morning Post" says that the appointment supplies another indication of the serious attention Australia is now disposed to give to military organisation. Natural but hardly logical national pride which previously insisted that the Inspector-General should be an Australian officer has now been abandoned. Mr. Deakin when interviewed at Ballarat on Monday concerning Mr. Joseph Cook's announcement that Colonel Kirkpatrick had been appointed Inspector-General of the Commonwealth military forces said the appointment had been made before Colonel Kirkpatrick's departure from Australia, but the announcement was deferred till the consent of the War Office was obtained. When Lord Kitchener arrived he was asked if Colonel Kirkpatrick would be a suitable man for the position, and he instantly replied. "Yes if you can get him. He was good enough for me to bring as my principal officer." Mr. Deakin continued:—"We considered it was a good testimonial for Lord Kitchener to pick him from all the splendid officers available as his chief staff officer in dealing with the important Australian defence problems. Colonel Kirkpatrick has worked with Lord Kitchener for a number of years and is saturated with that great soldier's ideas and methods and we are indeed lucky to get him." As to salary, Mr. Deakin said that he had forgotten the exact amount, but he understood it would be somewhat equivalent to what Colonel Kirkpatrick would receive had he remained in India he being due for promotion. Colonel Kirkpatrick would arrive probably in three months, and Mr. Deakin did not think he would go to England before coming out. The position of Inspector-General would be complementary to that of General Officer Commanding now occupied by Major-General Hoad. The new Inspector-General, Mr. Deakin added, could not remain in Australia for longer than four years except at the risk of being permanently dissociated from the British army, but Mr. Deakin could not remember the exact period of his appointment here. It appears that when Colonel Kirkpatrick was in Australia with Lord Kitchener in January last he was asked to name is terms for the Inspector-Generalship. After giving the matter consideration he it is understood, replied in effect, £1,500 a year, a residence, and the right to leave Australia whenever a better opening was to be found elsewhere. Colonel Kirkpatrick will be the senior officer in regard to pay in the Commonwealth forces. Major-General Hoad, who is now senior officer, receives £1,800 per annum as chief of the Australian section of the Imperial General Staff, but has no allowance for quarters. The announcement of Colonel Kirkpatrick's appointment has caused astonishment throughout the Defence Department. Although the Cabinet approved of the offer of the appointment to Colonel Kirkpatrick Mr. Joseph Cook made his recommendation to his colleagues without consulting any of his military advisers. Colonel Kirkpatrick's acceptance was received by the minister only on Thursday last. Colonel Kirkpatrick is a Canadian, 44 years of age, who received his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1885. He has had 25 years' service, and was attached to the staff in England, South Africa, Canada, and India. During the South African war he was in many engagements, and besides being mentioned in dispatches he was awarded the Queen's medal with five clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. His present position is that of assistant quartermaster-general in charge of the strategical branch on the headquarters staff of the army in India. He has passed the Staff College, which gives the hallmark of efficiency to an Imperial officer. While Lord Kitchener was in Australia Colonel Kirkpatrick acted as his staff officer.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

In view of the fact that the financial agreement has been rejected by the people at the referendum, there will be a considerable change in position of the Federal finances at the end of the current fiscal year. When the Commonwealth Treasurer delivered his Budget speech he contemplated a deficit of £1,200,000 on June 30 next, and he proposed to meet this deficiency by the sale of Treasury bonds. When the financial agreement with the States was arrived at one condition was that the States should allow the Commonwealth to retain from their three-fourths a sum of £600,000. With the agreement rejected, that sum will not be retained by the Commonwealth, but it is unlikely that the deficit will be anything like the amount estimated by the Treasurer. Up to the end of March the Treasurer had received from the Customs £632,000 more than his estimate, and of that amount the Commonwealth would retain £158,000. It may fairly be assumed that the buoyancy of the Customs revenue will be maintained, so that an additional £50,000 surplus from that source should be secured during the last three months of the year. As far as Post Office revenue is concerned, the Treasurer estimated an increase of £140,936 upon last years' receipts, but at the end of the March quarter the increase had been £146,000. Allowing for a similar proportional increase in the final quarter, the Commonwealth would obtain a surplus on its one-fourth of about £54,000. Therefore, from Customs and Excise and the Post-Office the Commonwealth should have a sum of £266,000 in excess of the Treasurer's estimate to go towards extinguishing the anticipated deficit of £1,200,000. Each year a large sum voted for works and other purposes has not been expended, and this amounted last year to £232,000. If, as seems probable, a similar amount should remain unexpended this year, that sum will be deducted from the estimated deficit. The position, therefore, is as follows:—Excess of Customs revenue over estimate, £212,000; excess of Post-Office revenue over estimate, £54,000; amount unexpended on works voted, £232,000; total, £498,000. If this sum be deducted from the estimated deficit, the position is as follows:—Estimated deficit £1,200,000, less £489,000, probable deficit £702,000. This deficiency can be met either by accommodation from the banks or by the issue of Treasury bills.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Deakin-Cook Government have resigned, and Mr. Fisher, who has once more been enthusiastically chosen as leader of the Federal Labor Party, is now busily engaged in the task of forming a Ministry. The sole choice of colleagues does not rest with him, but the party will select by ballot the men whom they consider the most eligible for office. Mr. Fisher, however, will naturally have a most important say in the matter and the apportionment of the portfolios to be held by the various members of the Cabinet, if he does not influence the original nomination. All the members of the Labor Party are pledged to the same policy, so that the selection will necessarily be governed by personal qualifications. The previous Federal Labor Governments, which held office under Mr. Watson and Mr. Fisher, were composed of high-minded and capable men, and there is no reason for fearing that on the present occasion there will be any falling-off in the mental calibre of the Cabinet. There is a wide area of selection, for every State in the Commonwealth has sent in both to the Senate and the House of Representatives gentlemen of high character and wide experience to help the Labor Party in attaining its ideals. The Peake-Butler Cabinet still retains its place, and, so far as present appearances go, there will be no withdrawal from office until the beginning of June, when the write from Flinders are due. The majority of the Labor Party in the State House of Assembly is a very narrow one, and it has been obtained as the result of contests so close in more than one of the constituencies that the variation of a few score votes would have made all the difference between the success and the failure of the present Ministry. Under these circumstances, Mr. Deakin does not recognise that he has as distinct a mandate from the people to whom he is responsible to make way for his opponents as Mr. Deakin had. Besides, he sees also that as the Legislative Council is at present constituted there is no chance of the Labor policy being translated into Parliamentary enactments during the next three years; so that from that view point also the demand for his resignation is felt to be lacking in special force. These arguments, satisfactory as they are to the Ministerialists, do not persuade their opponents, who are naturally eager to taste the sweets of victory.

*[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

Mr. Verran it may be said has not yet had his appointment as leader of the Labor Party confirmed by the recently-elected Parliament, and until that formality has been attended to it cannot be definitely stated who will be entrusted with the task of forming the Labor Government which must sooner or later succeed the defeated Ministry of Mr. Peake.

NATIONAL PATRIOTISM.

There was a wave of national patriotism at the luncheon given by the Adelaide Commonwealth Club on Monday to the inter-State delegates to the conference of Australian Chambers of Manufactures. The remarks of all who spoke were tinged with it. Mr. R. H. Lemon, a delegate from Victoria, in a stirring oration, prophesied what he believed would be the trend of the national destiny. "Never in the world's history," he said, "has a nation been sent out on its course with such a magnificent traditions and spirit as has Australia. We have a right to be proud of our forbears, the men who have given us this country, and we have a right to be proud of what we have accomplished." He believed the people of to-day were standing on the threshold of a great nation's future greatness. They heard the question asked sometimes—"What has Federation done?" It was asked slightingly, often vindictively and he replied by asking of the men who spoke thus—"How long has Federation been an accomplished fact?" It had only been a matter of ten short years—only a breath in the history of a nation. They had hardly got to know one another yet; they even thought parochially. Yet no man who had within him a spark of altruistic spirit could look forward to the future without being inspired. People should be made to realise that each of them was laying down his own little brick in the structure of national greatness. He would like, to come back in a hundred years' time and see what that structure was like. (Sir John Gordon.—"We will invite you to the Commonwealth Club when you return" and Mr. Paris Nesbit—("Will you come up or down?") He could not say —(laughter)—but he knew that he would have friends in both places. (Laughter.) Australia, he believed, was destined to have a glorious future, but their first effort must be to try to wipe out the parochial spirit which set one city against another.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

The Sydney University commemoration was held yesterday in the Town Hall. The students formed the usual procession from the University to the hall, and produced many striking tableaux. There was the Fusion funeral, with an improvised hearse driven slowly along with a shabby little wreath bearing the inscription, "From Billy." A trolley with an empty house on it was labelled "The Escape of Capitalists from Australia." In the middle of the procession was an ancient beer-barrel water-cart labelled "Yass-Canberra Water Supply —strictly limited." The next car carried an extraordinary bush humpy made of kerosene tins and shabby ends of galvanised iron and sacking. It was "The Government House at Yass-Canberra." As for the Australian Navy, there were the two boilers, made in Australia, of H.M.A.S. Never Go and Parramatta, and from the stern of the latter minute guns were fired as the procession moved and carried out a mock commemoration. In the Town Hall the Chancellor (Sir Normand MacLaurin) was reading his annual address, and had not gone far when his voice was drowned by the singing of the National Anthem. He kept on for some time longer, and then desisted as the undergraduates varied the attack by the method known in pugilistic circles as as "counting-out." Lord Chelmsford, the State Governor, then addressed the gathering, and received what may be called a good hearing from the University students.

A.

## THE STATE OF INDIA.

### "No Public Grievance."

DR. JOHN POLLEN, who is on his way home from Australia, where he has been known as Lieut.-Col. Pollen, presumably on the strength of his former connection with Volunteering in this country, has been lecturing in Southern Colonies on "Esperanto." Incidentally he was interviewed by a representative of the "Sydney Herald" on the subject of Indian Unrest.

"The unrest there," said Doctor, or Lieut.-Col. Pollen, "is very partial and sporadic. It has not spread amongst the mass of the people because there is really no public grievance. India has been administered for the last 80 years in the best interests of the people of that country if not solely in their interests. The interest of India is that the whole should grow, and India is growing slowly into a great whole under the consolidating influence of British administration; but it is a slow process, and only a very small percentage of the people can be described as yet fit for self-government. The point to be borne in mind about India is that it is not one country. India is merely a geographical term. To talk of Indians as members of one nation is as absurd as to speak of Europeans as members of one nation. The chief thing in common to the people of India is the language, which may be described as the Indian Esperanto—that is, Hindustani. That is the common language throughout the country, and the other great languages exist side by side with it. I have been shocked to hear from certain gentlemen in Australia that an idea prevails here that the English are holding India by the sword and by cunning, and that we are fomenting dissension amongst the various classes and peoples of that great land for the purpose of preserving our own predominance. A greater slander on the administration of India and on Imperial administration generally could not be invented by the worst enemy of England. We do no such thing. I speak with knowledge. The administration of India lays itself out to reconcile the different classes. We are not afraid of their uniting. The motto of our administration there has been, 'Unite the peoples and you will rule over them.' If we are not there by virtue of certain superior qualifications for rule we ought not to be there at all, and we have those qualifications for directing the administration in the best interests of the people of the country."

"The agitators there," the doctor continued, "consist mainly of youths who have been well educated and have failed to obtain Government appointments. They have become editors of native newspapers and private schoolmasters."

Are not the Indian peoples yearning after nationality and self-government? the reporter asked.

"I do not say but that in 50 or 60 years," Dr. Pollen answered, "they will demand self-government of a very pronounced kind. But not yet—the moderate party amongst the agitators recognise that. The recent atrocities are abhorrent to Indian ethics, and shocking not only to the educated classes, but to the great mass of Indians. On the whole the peoples of India are perfectly loyal to the Throne and Empire. The native soldiers and police are as devotedly loyal as the Irish constabulary and soldiery. Even the leading Indian agitators, if they were put into Government uniform to-morrow and given Government pay, would become loyal upholders of the Imperial administration. Consider the same thing in Ireland, where for 100 years newspapers have been blackguarding the officials of Dublin Castle. The police and soldiers are devotedly loyal, and when "the accursed Sassenach King" goes to Ireland he is enthusiastically received. I think the danger in India will be increased by suppressing the native press. They have said all that can be said against us, and I don't think they can say any more. As long as we are just and honest in administration I don't think there is cause for immediate alarm. The agitators are anxious that the peoples should believe we are setting them against one another, and when the peoples hear Englishmen say that they may come to believe it is true. They must not get the idea that our honesty is questionable. The district officers represent the thoughts and wishes of the people better than some of their own representatives, who are often lawyers from the towns. Great Britain is strong in India, and will be stronger.

"Can she depend on the native soldiery?

"There is no question about

## KING EDWARD'S LYING-IN-STATE.

### GREAT PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER.

### Mr. Redmond's Tribute.

### THE KING WAS THE FRIEND OF IRELAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

Speaking at a great Nationalist demonstration at Armagh to-day, Mr. Redmond said he considered King Edward was the friend of Ireland, and he trusted that his successor would have the same feeling.

After a decent interval of mourning, the people's cause against the House of Lords must go on without delay. Victory meant Home rule.

Mr. O'Connor, in a similar speech at Belfast, said he hoped King George would soon open an Irish Parliament.

All places of worship in London to-day were filled with crowds in deep mourning, the universality of which is a striking feature.

The Royal Family attended a service in the chapel of Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, MAY 16.

At ten o'clock last night the members of the Royal Family, the King of Denmark and the Royal Household attended a service in the throne-room before the bier. The choir of the Chapel Royal assisted, and were accompanied by a small organ in an adjoining apartment. Guardsmen on watch at the corners of the catafalque throughout kept statuesque positions. They remained absolutely immobile, with hands crossed on the butts of their reversed rifles, and with heads bowed.

To-morrow's procession will be headed by the Headquarters Staff, the Army Council, the Admiralty Board, Field-Marshals, Admirals of the Fleet, and Indian Orderly Officers. After the coffin will follow the King, who will be alone, the Princes Edward and Albert abreast, other members of the Royal Family and foreign rulers, three or four abreast, and then a long procession of Court officials, including King Edward's doctors, all on foot. Next will follow nine carriages, with Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary and other ladies of the Royal Family, and the ladies-in-waiting.

During the service the Royal mourners will stand grouped at the head of the coffin and the Archbishop of Canterbury will stand at the foot.

LATER.

The blue jackets will draw King Edward's coffin from the Windsor Station to the Chapel, following the impromptu precedent of the funeral of the late Queen Victoria, when the blue jackets took place of the frightened horses.

Mr. Roosevelt had an hour's audience with the King to-day and then visited the Throne-room accompanied by Mr. Whitelaw Reid. He afterwards called on Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Hitherto 350 members of the Royal Household have witnessed the lying-in-state. The Navy will take an important part in the funeral. Thousand blue jackets from various ports will participate in the ceremonies in London and Windsor.

## MR. ROOSEVELT.

### Welcome to London.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Mr. Roosevelt and family arrived in London to-day. Lord Dundonald met them at Queenborough on behalf of the King.

## UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

### Excellent Prospects.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Lord William Cecil, who has returned to Liverpool after visiting America to consult educational authorities regarding the University Mission to China, said his visit had been most satisfactory. There was every possibility that the Mission would be carried out.

## TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

### A Pessimistic View.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Reuter wires from Fez that the Hyaina tribe are daily attacking Mulai Hafid's troops and inflicting great loss. The Commander begged for all possible reinforcements which the Sultan has despatched leaving Fez undefended. Consuls express most pessimistic views on situation.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "India," with the English mails of the 6th instant, left for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

## THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. Mackinnon and Mackenzie advise that yesterday they received a telegram from their Colombo agents, stating that the monsoon has burst at Colombo.

THE harbour master at Turk's Island has been shot while searching the Dominican sloop Jasps for smuggled ammunition.

## ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WEEKLY.

### Editor Objects to Indian Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

Ladha Ram, editor of the "Swarajya" a vernacular weekly published in Allahabad, who was committed to the Sessions for having published three articles in his paper, viz. "Loyalty," "Political Odes," and "the Spring in February," was placed on trial before Mr. Rustomji, the Sessions Judge of Allahabad and two assessors.

Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, and the accused was undefended.

The accused, who pleaded not guilty, said to the Court, "I want to ask you some questions."

The Court: "What do you want to know."

The accused: "What is your nationality? You are an Indian I don't want your judgment."

The Court: "If you want to transfer the case you can move the High Court."

The accused: "The case must be tried by an English Judge."

The Court: "Do you want me to put off the case."

The accused: "Yes, I shall send an application to the High Court, if Government want to show its authority and has no intention to try the case, it can hang me." Continuing the accused said he was an American, and the British Court had no jurisdiction to try him.

The case was postponed till the 23rd instant.

## SECURITIES FROM OLD PRINTING PRESSES.

### Joint Memorial Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

In spite of the assurances given by Sir Herbert Risley and Mr. S. P. Sinha, that no security should be required from old printing presses while changing the declaration. Magistrates are indiscriminately demanding securities. Mr. Gokhale suggests that local Governments should circularise Magistrates pointing out the assurances given in this regard on behalf of Government. Press proprietors in Bengal are taking steps to give effect to the above suggestions, and a joint memorial will be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor shortly on the subject.

## "BENGALEE" DEFAMATION CASE.

### Arbitration Award Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

In the "Bengalee" defamation case which was referred to arbitration by the consent of both the parties the Arbitrators have given their award. In this case Barrister N. Mitter sued Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee of the paper "Bengalee" for publishing on allegation against the complaint in connection with the Midnapore bomb case. The Arbitrators decided that the "Bengalee" should express regret and pay Rs. 500 to complaint as costs. It is understood the defendants refused to accept the award and the case will proceed before the Magistrate.

## OPIUM REVENUE.

### Exceeds the Estimate by 113 Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Opium revenue returns to-day published for the month of April past, show that receipts are now no less than one hundred and thirteen lakhs ahead of the estimate.

## THE MACROPOLO PROSECUTION AT CALCUTTA.

### Case Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

At the High Court Sessions before Mr. Justice Brett the case in which Hatzopolo, Greek Manager of Messrs. Macropolo and Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust was concluded. The Crown withdrew the case and the accused was acquitted.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

### Sergeant Committed for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The case of Sergeant Macnamara of the West Kent Regiment, stationed at Fort William, who was charged with attempting to murder Dr. Pereira, of the Bhownipore Military Hospital, will be heard by Mr. Justice Brett at the High Court Sessions on Monday next.

## THRASHING A COURT BAILIFF.

### Accused Fined for Contempt of Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

An interesting matter came up at the High Court to-day, when Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the rule issued on behalf of the National Insurance Bank Co., Ltd., calling upon the proprietors of the Imperial Sola Hat Company to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court for having thrashed a Sheriff's officer who had gone to the defendant's house to serve a sumsons.

His Lordship found the Defendants guilty of gross contempt of Court and fined each hundred rupees.

## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF GUNPOWDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The Howrah Railway Police are investigating into the mysterious disappearance of a box of gunpowder in transit between Howrah and Asansole. On 5th instant the ammunition was booked at Howrah for Asansole, but was missed on way. No clue have been obtained.

## GENERAL STAFF IN INDIA.

### New Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The changes made in the general and administrative staff, consequent on for the information of a General Staff in India, is shewn in the Orders now issued. Movement of officers will be carried out within the next six months at the convenience of the General and other officers concerned.

The following will be arrangements under the new system for the Southern Army:—

General Staff.—Brigadier General J. H. Poett, Major C. A. F. Hocken, attached to the General Staff, Brig. General J. M. S. Brunker, Colonel A. C. O'Donnell, Colonel F. St. D. Skinner, Major A.H. Bridges, Captain J. H. K. Stewart, Major C. E. Tristram.

4th Division.—Colonel F. W. N. McCracken, Major W. N. Hay, Major W. H. F. Basevi, Major H. R. Hopwood, Colonel W. F. Cahusac. Quetta Infantry Brigade: Capt. R. Gardener; Karachi Brigade, Major W. P. L. Davis, and Major G. Thomas; Fifth Division: Col. E. W. Malleson, Major H. W. Blore, Major R. B. Stares, and Col. J. B. Edwards; Nasirabad Brigade; Captain S.B. Birdwool, Captain G. P. Grant; Jubbulpore Brigade: Captain L. Humespry and Captain W. L. Maxwell; Jhansi Brigade, and Captain S. M. Rice.

6th Division.—Colonel H. F. M. Wilson, Major W. F. Bainbridge, Major L. St. G. Lemarchant and Colonel G. W. Mitchell, Poona Infantry Brigade, Capt. C. J. W. Deverell; Belgaum Brigade, Captain C. G. Stansfield; Bombay Brigade, Major A. S. Capper, and Captain C. F. Dobs; Ahmednagar Brigade, Captain L. F. Ashburner, and Captain E. F. Orton.

9th Division.—Colonel C. N. Watts, Major C. C. Newnham, Major F. J. Moberly, and Major H. O. Wooldring; Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, Major W. K. Bourne, Secunderabad 1st Infantry Brigade, Capt. D. W. Maxwell; Secunderabad 2nd Infantry, Brigade, Capt. E. B. Mathew Lanhowe; Bangalore Cavalry Brigade, Capt. A. F. Henderson; Bangalore Infantry Brigade, Capt. C. R. Bradshaw; Madras Brigade, Major H. W. Cobham; Southern Brigade, Capt. T. Roche.

Burma Division.—Colonel A. D. Lange, Major W. De L. Williams, Hampshire Regt, Major E. O. Smith and Colonel F. C. Colomb; Rangoon Brigade, Capt. W. H. E. Traill; Mandalay Brigade, Major W. M. Guthrie Smith; Aden Brigade, Major C B L Clery, and Capt. E. D. A. Le Mottee.

The following will be the arrangement under the new system for the Northern Army:—

General Staff—Brigadier General W. E. Bunbury and Major A. W. Peck, attached to the General Staff—Brigadier-General S. Dawkins, Colonel H. O'Donnell, Major E. B. C. Boddam.

1st Division, Colonel A. W. G. L. Cole, Major F. W. Walshe, Major H. H. Cobbe, Colonel St. G. L. Steele, Peshawar Infantry Brigade—Major H. A. H. Rice, Nowshera Brigade—Captain E. C. Alexander. Nowshera Cavalry Brigade—Captain R. H. Ricketts.

2nd Division, Colonel H. P. Header, Major S. H. Sheppard, Brevet-Major C. Desaumarez, Capt. H. E. Herdon, Colonel T. Jermyn, Rawalpindi Infantry N. Brigade—Major O. I. R. Glasfurd, Jhelum Brigade. Capt. W. G. Haslehust. Abbottabad Brigade—Major D. M. Watt, Sialkot Brigade—Capt. D. Deane.

3rd Division, Colonel W. H. Sitwell, Major A. L. Tarver, Brevet-Major J. S. J. Baumgartner, Lieut.-Colonel W. Embakk, Colonel A. Thompson, Jullundur Brigade—Capt. S. De V. A. Julius, A. G. Thomson, Sirhind Brigade—Capt. C. L. Storr. Ambala Cavalry Brigade—Major F. A. Maxwell on deputation, Major J. K. Forsyth, Australian Military Forces (officiating). Ferozepur Brigade—Captain A. W. Chitty.

7th Division.—Col. E. A. D. A. Thomas, Major P. O. Hambro. Major W. H. Beach, Colonel P. M. Carnegy Meerut Cavalry Brigade—Captain E. A. Daniels, Bareilly Brigade, Major F. A. Dudgeon, Capt. E. L. Longehurst, Garhwal Brigade—Major H. J. P. Browne.

8th Division.—Colonel K. E. Lean, Major L. C. Jones, Major E. Crawley, Colonel H. Rose. Lucknow Infantry Brigade—Captain Fell Daniell, Fyzabad Brigade, Captain P. H. Dundas. Assam Brigade—Major C. A. R. Hutchinson. Allahabad Brigade—Captain G. W. P. Murray, Capt. R. S. St. John. Presidency Brigade—Major W Jennings, Capt. W. S. Brancker Kohat Brigade—Major C. L. Gregory, Capt C. H. Villiers Stuart and Bannu Brigade—Major C. G. B. Lees, Major A. F. Ferguson Davie, Derajat Bridge—Major C Rattray, Captain G. H. Molloy.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Lieutenant Auret, 127th Baluchis, is appointed to the Zhob Levy Corps.

Capt Gray, 34th Horse, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief Vice Capt. Medlicott vacated.

Lieut. Pollock, 2nd Worcestershire Regt. is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Capt. E. L. Hughes, 1st Northamptonshire Regt, is appointed Adjutant, 5th Durham Light Infantry.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Miss Frances Amy Lawrence Smith to be Nursing Sister, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service.

Captain Delme Radcliffe, 87th Punjabis, and Jolly, I.M.S., have qualified as interpreters in the Japanese language.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the issue on loan for instructional purposes of a maxim gun of Volunteer corps which are not in possession of such guns and which are located at stations where machine guns form part of the station armament guns, thus issued must not be removed beyond the limits of the station in which the defence work to which they belong is situated. Sanction is also accorded to annual issues of 1,000 rounds of ball ammunition per gun for practice.

## THE GIBSON SHOOTING CASE.

### Appeal Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The appeal in the Gibson shooting case, in which several men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, has been rejected. The case was heard by Mr. Kettlewell, Political Officer, Simla Hill States, and heavy sentences were given. An appeal, preferred before the Punjab Government for revision of sentences, has now been finally rejected, and the findings of the Political officer have been upheld.

## INSPECTOR CHARGED WITH SHOOTING HIS WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The District Magistrate of Alipore on Saturday last took up the case in which Inspector Dease was charged with attempting to shoot his wife. Mrs. Robinson, who was the first to give information to the Cantonment Magistrate, made contradictory statements. The accused was granted bail, and the case has been adjourned.

## EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Two slight shocks of earthquake have been recorded at Simla, the first beginning at one hour forty-five minutes from a distance of two thousand miles, and the second which was local, at five hours thirty-six minutes this morning.

## DAY OF MOURNING IN INDIA.

### Bombay Government Notice.

The following Notification was issued by the Government of Bombay last evening:—

Whereas it is desirable that the 20th day of May 1910 should be observed as a day of general mourning:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said 20th day of May 1910, shall be deemed to be a public holiday for the purposes of the said Act.

ARMY'S FLORAL TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Sir Beauchamp Duff has been requested to place a wreath inscribed "From the Army in India," with the many other tributes, which will be offered on the day of the late King's funeral.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The following Communique is issued:—"In accordance with the decision to close all Government offices on the 20th instant, the date of the funeral of His late Majesty King Edward VII. all Post and Telegraph Offices throughout India will observe the Rules for Sunday working on that day.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late King-Emperor traffic on all India Railways will be suspended for fifteen minutes at noon next Friday, the day of funeral.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Memorial Service similar to that as Christ Church, Simla, will be held at the summer Headquarters of the local Governments next Friday. At the provincial capitals there will also be memorial services and Judges of the High and Chief Courts will be invited to attend in ther robes, but no processions will be organised.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

Arrangements on an extensive scale are being made to celebrate the funeral day in Calcutta and its suburbs. Mercantile firms, shops, and bazars will be closed, and no business will be transacted on that day. The Calcutta maidan will be divided into blocks, and shamianas will be raised for feeding the the poor whose number will exceed twenty thousand. The European and Indian residents of Cossipore have also decided to hold an open air mass meeting on Friday morning and at noon the poor will be fed.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A United Memorial Service will be held in St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Bombay, on Friday the 20th at 6-30 p. m. The Wesleyan Chaplain and the Minister of the Baptist Church as well the ministers of the Scottish Churches will take part in the service. Government Officials and other members of the community are invited to attend.

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

A meeting of this Sabha was held at Dadar on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Bhiwaji Ramji More. Mr. S. K. Bole, the Secretary, moved the following resolution which was passed in solemn silence:—That this Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha has received with profound grief the sad news of the sudden demise of His Majesty King Edward VII. Emperor of India and respectfully begs to convey their heartfelt sympathy and condolence to Her Dowager Empress, His Majesty King George V. and the other members of the Royal family in their sad bereavement.

The Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali and the Old Nagpada Dyan Vardhak Mandali have also sent messages of condolence to King George V. and the other members of the Royal family through the Governor of Bombay.

CONGRATULATING KING GEORGE.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim has sent the following message to H. E. the Governor:—

On behalf of the Moslem Community of Bombay the Anjuman-i-Islam offers its loyal congratulations on the occasion of the Proclamation of His Majesty King George V. as Emperor of India and expresses its deep attachment to the Throne and the person of His Majesty. It is our earnest prayer that His Majesty may be spared for many a long year to reign over us.

THE SEVA SADAN.

At a meeting of the Council of the Seva Sadan held on Saturday, the following resolution were passed:—(1) That the Council of the Seva Sadan has received with feelings of the deepest sorrow the intelligence of the most lamentable demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and desire to put on record their most loyal and respectful condolence with the new King-Emperor, the Dowager Queen Empress, and the Royal Family, in the heavy calamity which has befallen them and which has brought to a close the reign of the Peace-maker of modern times, who during his regime, short as it was, endeared himself to all his Indian subjects from the greatest to the least by reason of his broad sympathy, his beneficent influence and his generous solicitude for the good of his subject. (2) That the President of the Seva Sadan Council be requested to convey through the Bombay Government a suitable message of condolence to His Majesty the King Emperor, the Dowager Queen Empress, and the Royal Family.

Telegram from the President of the Council of the Seva Sadan, Bombay, to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

"Deeply moved by the most lamentable demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, the Emperor of India, I on behalf of the Council of Sava Sadan, beg to express our most sincere and respectful condolences with His Majesty, the new King Emperor, the Dowager Queen Empress and the Royal Family in their sad bereavement."

## MACGREGOR MEMORIAL MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Thy Council of the United Service Institute, India, have on recommendation of Commander-in-Chief awarded the following Macgregor Memorial Medals for reconnaisance work, to Major P. M. Sykes, Consul General Meshed, a special Gold Medal was awarded to Captain F. G. Turner, R.E.; a silver medal to Khan Bahadur Sher Jang of the Survey of India, and Honourarium of one hundred rupees.

## NEW BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The following Press communique is issued by the Home Department:—His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Revd. Canon J. Westcott of Cawnpore to be Bishop of Lucknow in succession to the Right Revd Dr. Clifford, who is on leave pending retirement.

## A REVOLVER ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

Yesterday at midday James Caniff, described as a shop assistant, was admitted into the General Hospital suffering from a shot wound in his nose, received by a revolver bullet. The man with a Mr. Herd was handling a revolver in their residence at 17, Elliot Road. Mr. Caniff had pulled the trigger once or twice, but the pistol failed to act. He then handed the revolver, which was a seven chambered one, to Mr. Herd who tried it twice, but without effect; but when he subsequently placed his finger on the trigger the revolver went off the bullet striking Mr. Caniff on the bridge of the nose and injuring his right eye. The police are enquiring into the matter.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. George Pragnell's idea of forming an Employers Territorial Association for every county has already been attended with remarkable success. Last year, it will be remembered, Mr. Pragnell initiated, organised, and carried out at his own expense a patriotic movement amongst large employers to give Territorials twenty-one days' holiday on full pay if they put in fourteen days of the time in camp. No less than 1,183 firms (480 London and 703 provincial) signed an agreement to that effect, and from their employes over 10,000 recruits were obtained, 98 per cent. of whom put in the full fortnight's training.

Not content with this, however, Mr. Pragnell's efforts have this year taken a wider range. He has offered his services to the council of County Territorial Associations, with a view to their forming an Employers' Territorial Association for every county, such association to consist of a register of all firms who are willing to give their men encouragement to join and facilities to make themselves efficient.

In less than a month Mr. Pragnell has actually formed associations in the City of London, consisting of 160 firms; in Middlessex, with 60; Surrey, 20; Essex, 12; Hants, 10; and Kent, 10; whilst he has also made a start with signatures from Bedfordshire, Berks, Bucks, Cambs, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Gloucester, Hants, Hertford, Hereford, Lancashire, Leicester, Lincoln, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northants, Northumberland, Notts, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Staffs, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Wilts, Worcester and Yorks. Signaturers are also coming in from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, his list embracing places as far distant as Shetland and Penzance.

In making an appeal to the patriotism of employers all over the country, Mr. Pragnell points out the paramount importance of getting the force up to full strength, and the absolute necessity for their co-operation. He adds that the employers' movement has now become a national one, and expresses the hope that the County Associations will follow up the scheme until the same encouragement and facilities are offered by every business house in the country.

SOLDIERS' CUP.

Private Blank, of the Fusiliers, says the Telegraph's correspondent on Salisbury Plain, has impressed his grievances upon my ear with respect to Salisbury Plain and Army in general. There is too much drill morning, noon, and night. You go to bed with words of command disturbing your mind, and the confounded bugles set you shivering in the mornings before you quite wake up. The Plain would be a dull place if it were not for the hard work. Few know the soldier's round of duties, day by day, from Monday to Saturday. We had much better quarters on the Curragh than here, for the Plain and Tidworth are miles from anywhere in particular. The people there were jolly, and would do anything for us; we were great friends and had no rows. But they did not care for the Black Watch the Highlanders, and they used to "lay" for them with sticks and stones. The Irish did not like the Scotch, and the jocks, being a air-minded fiery people, fully reciprocated these attentions.

Do you know the Army is not what it was? It has risen immensely in the estimation of everybody. Not that there is not room enough for farther improvement. There is a different class now in the ranks; had it not been so, we should not have joined the Regulars. It was this way, some of us went into the "Special Reserve" for trial, and I found things went so well we went right over into the Regular Service. The Special Reserve is now the best recruiting ground for the Army. Two-thirds of the men are now found from that source. You have your eyes opened in the Special Reserve, and find out that the soldier is treated as a man, and has good opportunities, and the life is not what it used to be painted. No, we don't regret having gone over into the ranks of the Regulars; we have a good time. In the Special Reserve there was far more to do, for it was ding-dong drill every hour and day of the six months' training period. I tell you the Special Reservist has to learn more of real soldiering business in his six months of training than the ordinary Tommy recruit gets rubbed into him in two years with the colours. And you, though saying things are all right in the Army, there's more to be done; they are a long way short of perfection yet from the men's point of view. Here, now, is a great hardship; when soldiers get off on furlough to visit their homes it costs us a lot of money, and that we can ill afford. For instance, many of our chaps come from Manchester way, and a soldier's ticket there and back means just 16s each out of our small savings. Something should be done to get the railway companies to let us see our folks at a cheaper rate. Perhaps Mr. Haldane might cast a glance in that direction and make the British Tommies still happier, and better soldiers and civilians.

ROUND OF DRILL.

The man spoke quite by the book in the matter of drill and round of duties. On Saturday, which is not the hardest day of the working week troopers, gunners and linesmen had each long hours on duty. For example, a squadron of the Scots Greys had troop training and inspection as early as six a.m.; the artillery had to turn out for drill at Bulford, driving, gun-laying, &c., at 6.45 a.m., and carry on till eleven a.m., Royal Engineers were also out marching and at musketry up to midday; and there were Lancashire Fusiliers and others of the infantry training from early morning until two p.m., at such gentle jobs as "fatigues, company drill, outposts, advance guards attack, practice and attending instruction lectures on various military subjects. Careful explanation by lectures of the object of various drills and duties is now a prominent feature in the training of Mr. Thomas Atkins. The day of the sergant-major, who shouted, "Do it, and ask no questions," has gone for ever.

A big endeavour is being made nowadays, not merely to improve the musketry practice, but to teach the linesmen the best methods of ordinary entrenching, and how to cross and to defend a river-crossing. This work, which was formerly quite out of the usual line of Tommy's drill, is now assiduously taught. It may be recollected I complained, not only in Egypt, but from South Africa, that the leaving of entrenching entirely to the Royal Engineers was militating against the efficiency of the infantryman in the field. On Saturday there were working parties of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd West Riding, 1st Devons, and others getting practical lessons at entrenching. Permission has been given this year to cut the turf in certain places, and so there is no more imaginary trenching, with tapes and sacking, but with pickaxes and shovels, the ground is broken, and "cover" is provided for troops. Indeed, we are promised that much entrenching is to be done this year by the men, and even at the grand manœuvres there will be long lines of earthworks throwa up, probably in Dorsetshire.

MEN AND THEIR ARMS.

There appears to be a growing tendancy to deprive as many Territorials as possible of their weapons. The Yeoman was deprived of his lance and sword, and given a bayonet in lieu. Later on this weapon was taken from him. Cyclist officers were deprived of their swords and the rank and file of their bayonets. Of course, if it were a matter of economy the position would at once be understood—and allowed to go at that. But it is not. There are plenty of old weapons in the arsenals and on the scrap-heap which would bear favourable comparison with the field guns, Maxims, and manchine-gun carriages now served out to Territorial units, which could be taken into use and served out to the Yeomanry and to the cyclists. There is, however, a very strong feeling in various circles that a sword would be of no use to the Yeoman. Those circles are now in power, so the Yeoman must go swordless—it is perhaps another article of faith that a Yeoman has no need of a horse—if so, this would account for so many of them being horseless. It is to be feared that the scouts of an invader will have considerable difficulty in distinguishing between Yeomanry and infantry, for it is probable that he will have nothing but the spurs and gaiters of the former to assist him to a decision, unless, indeed, the rocking-horses, which formed the subject of a question in the House of Commons last week, are to be served out.

As for the cyclist, it cannot be generally said that he greatly regrets the loss of his bayonet, for he is buoyed up by the secret knowledge that when the trouble comes he will beg, buy, borrow, or steal a revolver, and thus have some handy weapon wherewith to defend himself. It is amusing to think that in this Territorial Army, when called upon to mobilise, we shall have fifty-six Yeomanry regiments going out to search for horses, and ten cyclist battalions on the hunt for revolvers. It is also conceivable that the infantry will be out in search of boots, the only troops ready to move being the artillery, with their obsolete guns, the engineers without their technical wagons, and the Army Service Corps, without any wagons at all. This is what we call organisation; the intelligent foreigner wonders what we are organising for—surely not for war, he opines, and he is quite right for we are far too busy wrestling with difficulties of peace-training even to contemplate the possibilities of war.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE RIFLE.

Earl Roberts visited the village of Hayes, in Kent, on Saturday to open an out-door rifle range, which has been established on the ground of the local cricket club. His lordship remarked that it was five years ago since he first advocated the formation of miniature rifle ranges. He did that from his experience in campaign, where he saw the necessity for men who had to fight being able to use the rifle with skill. In the first war in which he was engaged there were no rifles; they had nothing but what was known as "Brown Bess," a very poor muzzle-loading musket, heavy, and with a large bullet, which carried a very short distance. In action soldiers were told not to fire until they could see the whites of the enemies' eyes. (Laughter) The present rifle would kill at 2,000 yards, and this enormous improvement had revolutionised the whole system of warfare. It was for this reason he had emphasised so strongly the necessity for every able-bodied male in this country being able to use a rifle.

## THE CHANGSHA RIOTS.

ONCE more Chinese history has been punctuated with one of those sudden outbursts of popular frenzy which by their regularity tend inevitably to keep the country lowered in the world's esteem. Happily the Changsha "emeute" has been unattended, as far as is known, by severe loss of life or by any casualties among foreigners, save such as may have been accidentally drowned on their way to Hankow; but the outbreak is none the less serious owing to the rapidity with which it assumed an anti-foreign character and the thoroughness of the work of destruction. The "city of the iron gates," as its inhabitants proudly term it in memory of its prowess in steaming the advance of the Taiping Rebellion after a siege of eighty days, has been stripped of its laurels in the last few days. Whatever the fate of the splendid temples and memorial halls by which it sought to honour its illustrious dead, the city itself has been besmirched by the black hand of pillage and incendiarism, while anarchy has held away within the walls. The renown of the capital of Hunan has been limited only by the boundaries of the Empire; wealthy beyond any other city of its size, fittingly embellished with public buildings and private residences, and adequately administered it has contrived to live up to a glorious past. To-day it has plunged the country in disgrace. Deserting the traditions of sixty years ago, when Hunanese leaders and Hunanese troops stood for the integrity of the Empire, its people have revived the unenviable notoriety won for the province in 1891, when the excesses of its misguided citizen Chou Han fanned into flame the Yangtze riots. If it be urged that the damage wrought recently was the work of refugees from other provinces and that Chinese no less than foreigners were the victims of the mob's violence, the fact remains that mismanagement or worse paved the way for the riots, while incompetence and insubordination placed the town at the mercy of the rioters.

There can be little doubt as to were the actual responsibility for the Changsha riots rests. Thanks to the prestige acquired in Taiping days the gentry have retained in their own hands even more of the direction of the affairs of the province than is usual in other parts of China. Independence and aloofness have long been characteristic of the Hunanese, and certain intellectual qualities have tended to make them marked men among their fellow-countrymen. In Changsha it has been reckoned that the gentry wield twice as much authority as the officials, for it is noticeable that in the discussion of public matters the former always enjoy numerical preponderance. The institution of the Provincial Assembly strengthened still further the hands of the gentry and it is from them that the official administration receives its inspiration. By the opening of the city as a treaty port on July 1, 1904, under the Commercial Treaty with Japan, a blow was dealt at provincial exclusiveness. The gentry of Changsha bowed to the inevitable only to the extent that they were prepared to accept whatever the foreigner had to offer, while reserving themselves the right to reject the foreigner himself. To the latter's presence in their midst they have continued to present uncompromising hostility, and every possible obstacle has been placed in his way. When it was found that the treaty could not be so interpreted as to enable them to place the foreign settlement at some distance from Changsha, they proceeded to block by all possible means at their disposal the acquisition of land by foreigners. The strict letter of the treaties has been observed, but care has been taken to impress upon every foreigner setting foot in the town the fact that his presence is tolerated, not desired. Little time is required to infuse such a spirit into the populace at large, and there has been a marked change of late in the attitude of the people of Changsha from that which prevailed at the time of the opening of the port. The anti-foreign propaganda which has traversed the greater part of China, accordingly, found favourable ground in which to thrive. In the opinion of residents and others the elements of an outbreak have long been present in the city, and only the spark to fire the train was needed to bring about the explosion.

When that explosion did occur, both officials and foreigners, as well as the city of Changsha itself, were involved in the disaster. It will not have happened in vain, however, if the lesson be taken to heart both by Chinese officialdom and by Young China. This actual flash has come and gone. The riots in Changsha have subsided, and though Chinese lives have been lost, the evil remains for the present circumscribed within the limits of the town. China as a whole is the sufferer for not only has she lost in prestige, but she must be mulcted in part pecuniarily. Without the anti-foreign propaganda that has been carefully fostered in Hunan the temporary scarcity of rice could have been overcome as it was in May 1906, unless indeed it had been directly caused by the officials. Four years ago official and private charity came liberally to the help of the sufferers, while strenuous official action was taken to bring in supplies. On the present occasion the desire and the ability to help were alike wanting, and some sympathy is, perhaps, needed for an ignorant and oppressed proletariat. Even the modern-drilled troops failed the authorities, and the excesses of a few famine sufferers sufficed to engender an organized insurrection. Since the widespread anti-foreign propaganda that marked the close of the past year several incidents have shown how easily the masses with minds schooled to hostile intent can be roused to oppose constituted authority. The lessons of Changsha supply the most serious warning, and it will be well if the Chinese Press take the matter to heart:—"N. C. Herald."

## SPORT IN THE TERAI.

### Sir G. F. Wilson Bags a Leopard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had returned from the Terai where he was shooting with Mr. Twedy, Commissioner of the Bareilly Division. He bagged a handsome leopard and a cheetah. Reports of tigers were brought in but owing to defective arrangements the trip was not much of a success.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, of the City Temple, London, has addressed a letter to the secretary of the Congregational Union, says the "Christian World," declaring that, as the union has virtually excommunicated him, he wants to know whether the union wishes him to remain in membership with it. He complains that he is excluded from the platform of the union, and that at practically every session of the union attacks are made upon him. He declares that if the committee or assembly wish he is willing to withdraw from the union, but adds that this will in no way affect his ministry at the City Temple.

## AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

### Superseded for One Year.

### GROSS INCOMPETENCE AND DEFAULT.

The following Resolution, dated 11th May 1910, has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 179 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1901 (Act III of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Ahmedabad Municipality to be incompetent and in default and is pleased to supersede it with effect from the date of this order for one year. For some time the attention of His Excellency in Council has been directed to the affairs of this Municipality, concerning which adverse comments have been passed by the Collector and the Commissioner, while serious complaints were made at the Collector's darbar and strong criticism has appeared in the local press. Acting under the powers vested in him by section 173 of the Act the Collector has recently reviewed the working of the Municipality, and his report together with that of the Commissioner has received at the hands of the Governor in Council anxious consideration. The reasons which have compelled His Excellency in Council to rule that the Municipality is incompetent and in default are as follows:—

INCOMPETENCE.

(a) The Municipality is quite incapable of conducting its proceedings in General Meeting efficiently or with dignity; (b) it is incapable of exercising any control, through the President, over its Executive Committees; (c) it cannot expedite official business and constantly allows correspondences which need no more than a month or two for disposal to be protracted for years; (d) it is unbusinesslike in such matters as the purchase of stores and the disposal of its town sweepings; (e) through its inability to agree upon an unobjectionable improvement scheme it has allowed to lapse a grant of half a lakh of rupees which Government allotted to it for sanitary improvements aiming at the prevention of plague; (f) although ample time has been allowed, it has failed to make the arrangements required before it can obtain the advantages of the revised constitution offered to it; (g) there is reason to believe that through business incompetence it is regularly losing a considerable amount of octroi and other revenue which, if levied, might be spent on measures tending to the public health and convenience; (h) it has exhibited a conspicuous lack of business capacity in dealing with a business firms application for a license to supply the town with electric light and power.

PERSISTENT DEFAULT.

(i) It has, either through ignorance or recklessness, risked the safety of its water-supply and has culpably neglected to buy the new engines necessary, or to effect the repairs to the old ones, which an expert specially called in to examine the engines has reported to be necessary; (j) it continues to neglect to provide properly for the sanitary needs of the town. It has no markets except a vegetable market and it has no public slaughter-houses; (k) It has only partially provided for the drainage of the town; (l) it frequently sacrifices public to private interests in proposing the disposal of land; (m) it persistently fails in its duty in the matter of preventing or removing encroachments; (n) it has culpably and for three years continuously neglected its duty in the matter of the removal of a certain insanitary burial ground within its jurisdiction. (o) it has persistently neglected to revise its rules and byelaws to bring them into conformity with the Act now in force and in especial its rules for the conduct of business.

ABUSE OF POWER.

(p) It has grossly abused its power in making appointments.

INCOMPETENCE.

Between April 1909 and February 28th, 1910, the General Body had 213 meetings; on several occasions two meetings were called for the same evening to discuss different agenda papers. Nineteen meet

26th June 1906, but since then only the rules for the conduct of business have been taken up. These were ready in July 1909, but have not yet been presented to the General Body. The urgent necessity for revision of the rules of business is apparent from the analysis of the proceedings contained in paragraph 4 of this order. In allowing the wholly unnecessary delay to occur, the Municipality has gravely neglected its duty. Another serious result of this neglect has been that the Municipality is without means for dealing efficiently with projections, a most important matter in a town such as Ahmedabad.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

In view of the state of the sanitation of the city to which allusion will be made later in this order, this committee had great responsibility thrown upon it. Yet it is a fact that no authority for its appointment can be traced. It reported once to the General Body on 31st March 1909 that further information was necessary. Since then it has shared in the general break-down and no further proceedings have been held.

COMMITTEE FOR REVISING VALUATIONS.

This important committee was appointed on 10th November 1909, with the object of facilitating the revision of valuations for the ensuing year. Several meetings were called, but all failed for want of a quorum. The revision has not taken place, and taxation continues on the old basis of uneven valuations. These are only a few of the reported instances of the incompetence of the Municipality to control its Executive Committees. Taken as a whole they afford signal proof of the break-down in municipal administration.

UNBUSINESSLIKE METHODS IN THE PURCHASE OF STORES.

The enquiry into contracts and stores has revealed a discreditable state of affairs. Under section 40 (4) (a) of the Municipal Act, the sanction of the Municipality is required to such contracts when the contractual sum exceeds Rs. 500. This business devolves upon the Managing Committee. In the case of only two contracts has the sanction of the Municipality been sought. These were for coal and wood fuel for the water works engine. In the case of the wood fuel the Municipality were unbusinesslike enough to sanction a year's supply at the higher rates prevailing in the monsoon. Moreover the contract was sanctioned so late in the year that fuel had to be purchased in small quantities at high rates from time to time by the Managing Committee. In order to avoid submitting its proceedings to the control of the General Body the Managing Committee has pursued a system of splitting contracts in a manner entirely opposed to the spirit of the Act. Thus on 8th September 1909 the Managing Committee sanctioned the purchase of 110 boxes of Anchor Brand kerosene oil at Rs. 4-7-2 a box—Rs. 489-13-8. On the same day the purchase of 8 maunds and 17 seers of kerosene oil of a different brand were sanctioned at Rs. 4-1-6 for 57 ratals—Rs. 16-15-0. On the 9th October 1909 the purchases of 100 boxes of Anchor Brand was sanctioned at Rs. 4-7-6—Rs. 446-14-0. On the same day the same quantity was purchased from the same contractor at the same rate—Rs. 446-14-0. Thus clear evasions of the law are allowed to go on unchecked by the General Body. The system under which articles, such as kerosene oil, paint, stationary and the like, which are in constant demand, are purchased in small quantities at frequent intervals must lead to grave abuse. The papers show that such articles are purchased "by tender" or "by auction," but as there is no system under which the tenders are properly registered in the office and duly considered, and as it appears that the auctions are little more than a farce, the same persons getting the contracts time after time without competition, it is clear that these expressions do not represent facts.

FAILURE TO UTILISE THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF Rs. 50,000.

In March 1909 the Municipality received a free grant of Rs. 50,000 from Government to be utilized in opening out insanitary areas. Owing to persistent dilatoriness and to grave disregard of the advice tendered by the Collector and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, whose instructions the Municipality had been directed by Government to adopt the Municipality has been unable to expend the grant within the time fixed, and it has lapsed to Government.

FAILURE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

After a lapse of twenty months the Municipality has sent in proposals that are manifestly inappropriate in view of the instructions conveyed to them by Government.

LOSS OF OCTROI AND OTHER REVENUE.

Sufficient enquiry has not yet been made to enable the actual loss of octroi revenue to be stated in figures. But that loss is going on is clear from the offer preferred in writing to a high Government official to make the Municipality an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 over and above the present average octroi revenue in return for the octroi farm. Five years ago Government drew attention to the loss of legitimate revenue sustained by the Municipality owing to the low rate fixed for water connections and suggested that an additional revenue amounting to Rs. 50,000 could easily be raised by a revision of the rates. After nominal discussion at eleven general meetings, consideration was adjourned from August to 31st October 1909 and on the latter date a further adjournment to 1st May 1910 was carried. No practical step has been taken either to revise the rates or to adduce reasons for declining to deal with the matter. The management of the sewage farm has been marked by much incompetence. In 1906 Government called for a report after two years' experience and offered the advice of their experts. Again in 1907 the Commissioner urged early measures for the development of the farm and in 1908 the Sanitary Engineer pointed out that for want of development full use could not be made of the sewerage system. There is every reason to suppose that under proper management the farm would produce a profit for in advance of the Rs. 3,700 now received.

THE TRAMWAY BUSINESS.

It is not desirable to publish the acts of this case. The correspondence covers a period of 4 years from 1906 to 1910. Subsequent to entering into negotiations with a firm and having a draft order drawn up, the Municipality decided after three years of correspondence that it was not desirable to have electric tramways in the city. After a further delay of a year the Municipality decided to give permission for the supply of electric energy and power.

PERSISTENT DEFAULT.

WATER WORKS.

In no respect has the Municipality been guilty of such grave default of duty as in respect of its Water-Works. The present Board is clearly responsible, and in the opinion of Government its supersession would be thoroughly justified on this account alone if no other faults were ascribed to it. Of the three engines two were fitted in 1891 and one in 1896. The whole of the valuable plant and the administration of the system are in the hands of an officer drawing about Rs. 200 per mensem. There is no Replacement Fund, and what is called the Depreciation Fund is little more than an allotment for annual repairs. When the engines are worn out, a new loan must be raised to replace them. If they break down, as it is possible they may do at any time, the city and the troops will have to fall back on probably impure river and well water. To provide for the maintenance of the water works, on which such large sums have been spent and which are of vital importance to over two hundred thousand people, is one of the most obvious duties of the Municipality, and it will be instructive to notice how the present Councillors have set about meeting their obligation. In February 1907 after prolonged discussion and consideration the Municipality applied to Government for permission to raise in the open market a loan of 4 lakhs, half a lakh being required for the development of the Sewage Farm and 32 lakhs for the improvement and extension of the Water Works, including about one lack for the purchase of a new engine. In sending in the application for sanction the Municipality particularly laid stress on "the urgent necessity for carrying out the works for which the loan is required." On the 2nd October Government sanctioned the proposal on the condition that the loan should be raised not later than the beginning of 1909, and on the 13th the Municipality called for tenders for this and another loan of Rs. 17,000, the raising of which Government had sanctioned in January 1905. It is believed that the Municipality allowed it to be given out that no tenders below par would be considered. When the tenders were opened on the 21st November 1908, they were found to amount to only Rs. 12,500, of which Rs. 2,000 were below par. The Municipality accepted the tenders for Rs. 10,500 only. Nothing more was done until August 1909 when the Municipality submitted a further proposal to amalgamate the two loans and raise one of Rs. 4,12,500 at 4 1-2 per cent. The application needing amendment was resubmitted in September 1909; it was returned by Government and intimation was given to the Municipality that a fresh application must be submitted. Nothing has since been done because the Municipality desires to see what the actual income of the year is before again attempting to raise the money. Three years have now gone by and the Municipality is as far as ever from being able to supply the engine which was an "urgent necessity" at the commencement of the period. Meanwhile the Municipality has been engaged in carrying on an infructuous correspondence with Mr. Baldwin Latham (whose advice it asked, but is not now prepared to accept) and certain firms in England and has obtained tenders from some of the latter, but has not yet decided on the type of engine to be bought. But unbusiness-like and vacillating as the Municipality has shown itself in the matter of the new engine, its proceedings in connection with the repairs to the engines now in use are even more deserving of condemnation. In the early part of 1909 the engineer in charge of the Water Works sent in a requisition for certain new parts to replace old ones, and as a result the Municipality resolved to call in an expert to examine the engines and advise as to their condition. Mr. A. L. Whittell of Bombay was selected for this purpose, and on the 14th April 1909 he submitted to the Municipality a report on his inspection of the engines. Among other things Mr. Whittell advised that certain action should be taken with respect to each of the engines and that certain spares should be obtained and kept in stock. He made suggestions with regard to rendering the Mechanics Shop efficient and indicated a line of enquiry to be pursued by the engineer in order to ascertain the cause of a defect in the flow from the river to the supply wells. The Municipality, having voluntarily undertaken the trouble and expense of obtaining an expert's opinion on the condition of the engines might reasonably have been expected to lose no time in having the repairs and replacements taken in hand so that full advantage might be taken of the monsoon—the season during which work could be carried out on the engines with the minimum of inconvenience. Mr. Whittell's report having been received in April orders were given that it should be printed and copies sent to the members of the Water Works and Drainage Committee, and nothing further was done until the 20th September when the Committee held a meeting and directed that on the 22nd the engineer should be present and should submit a report shewing which of the parts might be procured on the spot and which must be ordered from England or Bombay. The recorded proceedings shew that on the 22nd business done consisted of Mr. Whittell's report being "taken into consideration in part"; the Water Works Engineer presented no report nor is there anything to shew whether he was present or not. Another meeting on the 24th was adjourned for want of a quorum. The next meeting was held on the 18th October when the Water Works Engineer was present and his report dated the 22nd September was read; it set forth that what could be done on the spot had been done but that the repairs effected were "of minor importance". On this the Committee resolved to recommend to the General Board the purchase of 6 parts from England and India, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 12,840 and 6,705 respectively. The Committee's report came before the General Board on the 18th November; it was adopted and the Sanitary Committee was directed to call for tenders. Thereafter there was a lull in the activity of the Municipality until the 8th January 1910 when the Secretary made an endorsement on the papers that as Messrs. Glenfield and Co.'s representative happened to be in Ahmedabad (date not mentioned), he had been asked (verbally) to find out from his firm in England what the cost of the new parts would be. Another month passed, and then on the 15th February the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee signed an endorsement on the papers to the effect that as soon as Messrs. Glenfield and Co.'s prices were obtained, it would be decided whether the parts should be purchased in England or India, and that tenders had been invited for such of the parts as were wanted immediately. That is the last entry on the papers. There is nothing to shew what tenders actually were called for nor when they were called for; no one is able to say whether the tenders have been received or not. A whole year has passed since the inspection of the engines was made, but no practical steps have been taken on the report.

NEGLECT OF SANITARY NEEDS.

This is a matter of the gravest importance. The unwholesome sanitary arrangements have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Municipality by the expert officers of Government, but no practical steps have been taken to remove the defects that have been clearly pointed out.

The duty of introducing a proper system of conservancy is obligatory under section 54 of the Municipal Act. The following instances among others have been reported of persistent neglect in this direction:—

The Health Officer himself has had no scientific training in his duties. The receptacles for sullage water which are used throughout the undrained portion of the city are insufficient and insanitary. In the monsoon their use is abandoned altogether, and the sullage flows down the streets and lanes collecting into noisome puddles, thus forming the main cause of much unhealthiness.

The public latrines are insufficient in number and inefficiently cleaned. Panch privies, situated in narrow lanes, surrounded by houses and without ventilation, are most insanitary and objectionable. The removal of night soil is most inefficiently managed. A proper system was recommended in 1902, but nothing has been done.

There is every reason to believe that the progressive increase in the death rate is primarily due to the neglect of the elementary conservancy arrangements that have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Municipality while the low birth rate if not due to the same cause can only be accounted for by inefficient registration.

IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF LAND.

Information has been received of the frequent occurrence of endeavours to carry through the improper disposal of land. In a crowded city like Ahmedabad the Municipality should be particularly jealous of land occupied by the streets. In this respect the Municipality has been specially neglectful and many instances have been reported to Government in which the Municipality have proposed the improper disposal of street land.

ENCROACHMENTS.

For the same reason the Municipality is bound to take effective steps to prevent encroachments on the public thoroughfares and remove them when detected. Here again many instances of culpable neglect have been reported.

PERSISTENT NEGLECT TO REMOVE AN INSANITARY GRAVE YARD.

Government have no hesitation in charging the Municipality with culpable neglect of duty in this instance, the facts concerning which are as follows. On the 27th March 1907 the District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway wrote to the Municipal Health Officer calling his attention to the insanitary condition of a certain burial ground close to the Railway staff-quarter at the Naroda end of Asarwa, one of the quarters of Ahmedabad, and pointing out that owing to corpses not being buried deeply enough a very objectionable odour pervaded the place. He asked only that steps might be taken to abate the nuisance. After the exchange of a few letters the Health Officer replied on the 14th June 1907 that the Sanitary Committee had resolved to remove the burial ground from Asarwa to a more suitable locality and was in search of the latter. After further correspondence the Health Officer informed the District Traffic Superintennent on the 1st November 1907 that the Committee had selected another plot of ground in Asarwa and had submitted the proposal to the General Board for sanction to the acquisition of the land. On the 28th September 1908 the District Traffic Superintendent, unable to obtain any satisfaction from the Municipality, addressed the Collector asking him to expedite the disposal of the question. On the 4th March 1909 he applied to the Commissioner. This last reference eventually elicited a reply from the President, dated the 22nd June 1909, in which he stated that the General Board had sanctioned the Sanitary Committee's proposal on the 2nd April 1908 and that delay in disposing of the matter was due to the refusal to appear of the two owners of the land proposed for acquisition. He added that some of the Asarwa people objected to the removal of the burial ground to any part of Asarwa and suggested that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's advice should be taken. This latter officer who was then consulted informed the Collector on the 18th August 1909 that he had selected a suitable site for the burial ground and this information was duly forwarded to the Municipality. All the while District Traffic Superintendent receiving no reply from the Municipality sent to the Commissioner reminders and letters asking for a speedy settlement. Finally on the 2nd March last the Commissioner requested the Collector to call on the Municipality to dispose of the matter within a specified time, and it is understood that a period of two months from the 5th March has been allowed. Thus for over three years the Municipality has neglected to take steps to comply with the demand for the removal of an admitted nuisance and the Railway staff at Asarwa has suffered accordingly. A persistent silence has been maintained except when an occasional reply has been forced from the Municipality, and Government have learnt that for a period of 8 months the papers were deliberately kept back by the Committee. Thus, in a matter of first class importance, callousness and obstinacy have been exhibited by the Ahmedabad Municipality.

ABUSE OF POWER.

ABUSE OF POWER IN APPOINTMENTS.

Several instances of such abuse have been brought to the notice of Government. The instance that Government regard as the most gross is concerned with the appointment to be Secretary of a person whose nomination to be Engineer Government had vetoed and who was under the gravest suspicion of having fabricated a mooter-roll.

Such are the reasons that have led the Governor in Council to exercise the power of supersession vested in him by law. The disclosures made in the papers before him show clearly that municipal administration in the City of Ahmedabad requires to be thoroughly examined and reconstructed. His Excellency in Council considers it an imperative duty to protect the people of Ahmedabad from the results of proved gross incompetence. The increase in the death rate is marked and significant. In all essential respects the interests of the people have been shamefully neglected, and His Excellency in Council is convinced that in ordering the supersession of the Municipality he is acting not only in the best interests of the citizens of Ahmedabad but also of local self-Government generally in the Presidency. It is impossible that a local body should be allowed to continued in office after such flagrant default in, and neglect of the duties, and abuse of the powers, vested in it by law.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following Press Note is also issued:—

Government have approved the proposals made by the Commissioner, N. D., for carrying on the work of the Ahmedabad Municipality during the period of its supersession. Municipal government will be entrusted to a picked body of gentlemen, who will execute the duties entrusted to them under the special guidance of the Collector, and the Governor in Council trusts that their proceedings will exhibit to the citizens the object lesson of a pure and efficient administration.

## OPIUM IN CHINA.

A Szechuan correspondent of the "North China Herald" writing to the journal says:—

I have now travelled some 900 miles through territory which even as late as last year was covered with poppy. This year not a single plant can be seen anywhere either contiguous to the so-called great roads or off them.

I have made the most rigid inquiries from all sorts and conditions of men and received invariably the same replies. I have questioned Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries of all nationalities, native Christians, Chinese residents all along the road and any number of promiscuous travellers as well as officials.

I said that some must then be grown, and asked whether she could indicate where. She replied in the course of various questions and answers that she had not seen any herself, that she did not know any Chinese who had seen any, but supposed less was being grown because she had not seen any. I was referred by this lady to a native merchant who travelled much in the district and who had very extensive business connexions and knew all about the question. I promptly repaired to his place of business and was informed in the most categorical fashion that not a single stalk was growing anywhere. A local opium-eating official in an informal and friendly chat volunteered the news that he had discovered one man who ventured to disobey the proclamation, that this unfortunate had been taught to obey by being fined heavily, bambooed and by having his crop torn up by the roots and destroyed.

I found upon talking to the farmers a very wholesome fear of consequences, if they dared to disobey. The almost universal reply was, "We do not dare to grow any opium."

As a result of this absolute prohibition a few consequences are immediately apparent:

1. Land has depreciated 25 per cent. in value.
2. The price of opium has advanced as much as 800 per cent. over last year.
3. The poppy acreage being devoted to cereals, foodstuffs are plentiful and cheap.
4. A traveller in countless villages and towns sees no sign of opium smoking; one has to hunt diligently to find a place where opium can be procured or smoked.
5. I saw in many cases the opium cooking vessels being used for ordinary cooking purposes.

I presume this transformation is one of the most wonderful ever seen. At the word of the Governor-General some seventy millions of people tremble and obey, and not one dares disobey an order which has at once reduced the income of half the population. I venture to think such a change could be effected in one year in no other country of the world. Only in absolutely autocratic China would this be possible.

The Chinese Government in opposing foreigners' requests for improvements and concessions has again and again based its refusal on the opposition of the people. This concrete example shows that the officials are only fooling foreigners—apparently a very easy thing to do—by such frivolous objections.

Talking in Chengtu, the capital of the Province, with a Taotai on various subjects I referred to a prominent mining case. The Taotai said that really the people objected and consequently the concession had to be revoked. When he had finished speaking I said, "But the people also objected to being prohibited from growing opium." He smiled I emphasized the fact that the officials would now have to send some other plausible excuse with which to put off foreigners. I said that it used to be a fengshui. The Taotai immediately replied, "Oh, we don't care for fengshui, and if ever the idols get in the way we pitch them out into the road or river."

When foreigners, and foreign officials especially, really understand the Chinese better, they will not give head to the frivolous excuses which have so far satisfied them nor suffer a devise which is being so satisfactorily exploited even now by the Chinese in their disputes.

When the Chinese Government wants to put its foot down with its own people it can do so and is abundantly able to keep it down.

## CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE action of the Chinese authorities at Canton in attempting to impose a tax upon the importations of foreign raw opium need not necessarily be attributed to any desire to suppress the opium habit in the provincial area served by the port. Measures of this kind, says the "Pioneer" which are by no means uncommon at the present day, too often mean that the authorities in question are merely contemplating a little corner in opium for their own pecuniary benefit. Elsewhere, however, in China, there are certainly indications at the moment of a genuine crusade against opium. In the province of Yunnan, for example, which is a great opium-producing area, there has been according to the testimony of the British trade agent at Yunnanfu, an enormous decrease in opium cultivation, a great quantity of the opium sown having been ruthlessly destroyed. The agent gives what, in view of our new Indian taxation and its possible consequences, is somewhat interesting information, namely, that the representatives of the British American Trust at Yunnanfu are at present busily engaged in plastering the town with placards advertising the Trust's goods. Another direction in which the Chinese authorities appear to be displaying considerable activity—in this particular instance to the possible inconvenience of Indian customers—is in regard to the cultivation of "charas" in Yarkand. A decree has gone forth that there is to be no further cultivation of "charas" in this area. The Yarkand "charas" forms, of course, the backbone of the Leh trade and comes down to the Punjab, where it is in much request, "via" Hoshiarpur, which is the distributing centre for the province. If the Chinese persist in enforcing the prohibition order, there is likely to be considerable difficulty in meeting the Punjab demand for "charas." Whether in this case the consequences will be wholly evil is perhaps another matter.

## LOYALTY AND THE CLAIMS OF EMPIRE.

### Speech by the Collector of Surat.

The following interesting speech was delivered by Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the Collector of the district and the President of the Public Meeting held on Thursday with reference to the demise of His Majesty, the King and Emperor Edward VII:—

Sardars, Ladies and Gentlemen of Surat,—When a few days ago the sudden ill-tidings of our Emperor's decease first reached our ears we could scarcely realise its truth. Now some days have elapsed and we have had time to collect our thoughts and view the situation as a more coherent whole. When I accepted the pressing invitation of a group of your leading citizens to preside on this solemn occasion I felt I could not refuse. We meet here today on the common footing of our common citizenship of the great British Empire. Our thoughts first travel to the bereaved Royal Family, more especially, to the august and beloved figure of the widowed Queen. Next we think of the loss which the Empire has sustained in the removal of its skilled helmsman, upon whose noble qualities there have been written and pronounced so many funeral panegyrics, so eloquently expressed and so evidently sincere, as to leave no doubt of the universality and depth of the mourning. Next our thoughts must turn to his successor upon whose shoulders such an awe-inspiring responsibility has fallen and lastly it is permitted for us to think of ourselves and how the matter concerns us. We are all subject of the same Empire, I as well as you. To-day I come here in no official capacity, but just as a citizen of the British Empire and I propose that with your leave to speak on the subject of our common loyalty, what it means and what it confers upon us. There still exist I believe some human beings in so low a state that they know of no communal life at all. Every man lives in his own cave at enmity with all the world. He has no trade nor industry, no profession to learn, no neighbours to study. He has to capture or find or make all his food and clothes and other necessities and he is subject to no rules or laws but such as nature imposes. "How gloriously free such a life must be!" perhaps you will think. Well, I am not so sure of it. What after all is freedom? It is the ability to do those things you want to do. That you will perceive is a quantity which contains two factors (1) the number of wants, (2) the degree of ability. I suppose most of us learnt at school that nothing multiplied by anything however great still results in nothing. If, therefore, I want to do nothing I can be said to enjoy a great deal of freedom; or if I want to do much but am not able to do anything, would the permission be of any value? No; the greatest amount of freedom must belong to those who have cultivated many wants and created for themselves many opportunities of satisfying them. Let us go back to the savage and see how much freedom he enjoys. He cannot desire to live in a palace or to drive in a motor-car or to belong to a pleasant social circle, of such things he knows nothing. The most he can do is to fill his belly with such course products as nature affords; he cannot have social or commercial intercourse or any of the comforts and interests of civic life. That is not my ideal of freedom.

When man for his greater protection combines into tribes and villages he finds more wants and more facilities for gratifying them, but some of the things he used to do in a savage state he must now give up; such as killing every stranger or appropriating every edible product he sees. The advance of man in freedom and civilisation consists in giving up the desire to do unsocial things. From the village to the city, from the city to the nation, from the nation to the Empire, each stage involves the giving up of some liberty in exchange for fuller and greater liberty. I trust you follow my meaning in this rather dry argument. As society grows in complexity, liberty grows. When you get to the stage of inclusion in a world-wide Empire you have at last achieved liberty to do everything consistent with the existence of the Imperial Union. You enter at once upon the enjoyment of facilities and institutions of Imperial magnitude. Shipping, Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, wide-spread liberty of trade and travel, intellectual and scientific intercommunication, all these things are promoted and expanded by the entry of a small nation into a great Empire. The fruit which we all reap from our membership of the Empire is that we enjoy a greater liberty, a more expansion and many-sided opportunity of life than would be possible in any other political condition. It is a great mistake to think that the separation into national groups, liberty could be increased. You may gain in one direction, but you must lose more in another. The days of small states and small nations are passed. They enjoy their independance by sufferance only and are under numerous restrictions which their stronger neighbours impose. Did time permit I could give you many illustrations, but let one suffice. You are aware that silk and cotton manufactures were once far more flourishing in Surat than they are to-day. The Surat cotton was worn all over the East from Cape Town to China and our Surat silk were a household word and still is in Europe. When and how did that industry perish? One of the gross libels against the British Empire now-a-days current is that the English destroyed these industries meaning that that they used their political power in India to do so. Many of our young men are being brought up on such libels. But what are facts? India was at the time enjoying the fullest independance and Swa-Raj, France prohibited absolutely the importation of silk from India, while England prohibited the importation of cotton goods. India was at this time a foreign nation. You had the Empire to appeal to accept the Emperor of Delhi. The measures taken by England and France were entirely such as any foreign country having no interest in India is at all times at liberty to take and would take to-day in many directions, if it was not for the diplomatic action of Great Britain. The East India Company lost heavily by the prohibition of the trade. Your industry and prosperity would never entirely recover from the blow. Please remember that Surat was not then and was not for many years after a part of the British Empire. It all happened under the rule of Swa-Raj, and not as the East India Company had anything to do with it, they were strongly interested in your behalf to preserve the industries. I could give you present day illustrations also to show that liberty is not likely to be increased, but rather to be diminished by each step backward in the scale of political organisation.

But I would next ask what is there in all these stages of social and political development that is the essential condition, the special quality which must be present to ensure success and permanence! When the savage becomes a tribesman he must agree to acknowledge the authority of the head of the tribe and to abstain from those acts which are inconsistent with the tribal object. He must work and fight for the tribe. When his sense of the benefits of tribal life becomes strong enough he will even face death in battle for the sake of his village or tribe. So, too, in the city we recognise an administrative head, we recognise that we must obey rules, that all must unite in bearing the burdens of the city and working together for its good. In the nation there must be laws. Laws against crime, laws about property, laws for the defence of the nation against enemies within and without. All the inhabitants must give something of their time and of their substance to support the national activities and must work together for the national ends.

What is this spirit which lies at the root of this self-sacrifice and co-operation? What is the cohesive power which holds together the individuals, families, cities, and nations which are welded together into an Empire? Surely it is the recognition of the fact that union gives strength and liberty; and that union is essential and must be maintained at all costs. That, gentlemen, is only another expression, an unnecessarily long expression, for loyalty. That cohesive spirit is what we call loyalty. Loyalty to the tribe, loyalty to the nation, loyalty to the Empire. It is the price cheerfully paid with a proud sense of the greater benefits received.

I would have you consider on this solemn occasion this definition of loyalty as it affects you and all of us here in Surat. We know unfortunately that disloyalty lurks here and there, and that the loyalty of many is of a very passive type. It is merely resignation to the fact that you are included among the subjects of the Empire. Some of you do not realise, perhaps because you have not taken the trouble to think, what are the benefits you derive from the Empire. I would ask you to consider the matter in the light of past history and present facts. You will recognise that the foremost among the benefits is internal and external peace. Since Surat voluntarily invited the British protection in 1759 no foreign or internal enemy has fired a shot or disturbed the peace within your hearing or knowledge. The reasonable rights of all have been respected and maintained. You have a system of justice as perfect as your own wit or ours can devise. No restriction is placed upon any activity which is compatible with the interests of the whole Empire and of India in particular. You could not have entered into any national combination which would not entail some restrictions as the price of union. You were received into an Empire which has grown to be the greatest and most powerful Empire the world has ever seen. The Empire of Alexander of Greece, the Empire of the Cæsars, the Empire of the Persians, and the Empire of the Moghuls, none of these approached the extent, population, wealth and power of the British Empire to which King George V has now succeeded. None of these Empires in the past gave its subjects more freedom or administered their affairs with more enlightened and benevolent regard for the general interests of the whole or took all its subject people more freely into its imperial councils then does the British Empire of to-day.

Look at the map of the world. You see how large a part of the land surface is under British rule and control. There is the mother country herself and, besides many smaller dependencies, there are Canada, Australia, India, and South Africa, all countries of about equal size though not yet equally populated; but the days are coming when Canada and Australia are likely to contain as great a white population as the three hundred millions now counted in India. But apart from the land you see that far more than one half of the world's surface is covered by the ocean. For more than two centuries and never more completely than today, wherever on the wide seas of the world a ship can float, the British Navy has been supreme. No other Power or combination of Powers dare challenge our supremacy, and these who have dared in the past have met their fate. We in India are very apt to forget the Navy. We do not see it. We do not realise that it is a vastly more powerful Army together would constitute. That it holds all the coasts of the world in its grip at any moment the Empire chooses to exert its power. India can be invaded only on the landward side only with great difficulty and expense. The route by sea is very much easier. If India were to-morrow made independent and the protection of the British Navy were withdrawn, she would at once be at the mercy of even the smallest of the Naval Powers, Armies on land could be nothing. Her commerce and communications and boasts could never be defended until Indian built and manned a sufficient Navy for herself. She has no means or material at present in the India Empire for doing anything, of the sort, and the cost would exceed all possibilities of taxation. Yet without such naval protection, this city of Surat could be reduced to ashes in a few hours by a modern warship lying a mile or two out at sea beyond Dumas and all the armies which India could muster would be powerless even to inflict a scratch upon her. It would not be in accordance with the rules of civilised country. But such things have been done: and who would protest for you in the councils of the world: who would save all your foreign and coastwise trade from destruction. India pays nothing to England for naval defence. She supplies no men to the fleet. You cannot form any conception of the power and extent of the British Empire unless you give the Navy its due weight. You cannot consider the benefit to India of its inclusion in the Empire or conversely what would happen to India if it were not included in the Empire, unless you give the British Navy its due weight. It is a consideration very apt to be overlooked because the strategic placing of our Navy rarely results in your seeing more than one or two small vessels in Indian waters. It is interesting to remember that the last occasion on which a first class battleship came to Bombay was to bring King George V. and Queen Mary on their visit to India five years ago.

King George V traces his descent from ancestors who were Kings in England over one thousand years ago. For a period longer than any dynasty in India has ever ruled, the British Royal Family have been kings. Before the Moghuls rose to power, before even the imperial expansion of the followers of the Mahommed the Prophet of Arabia commenced, our Royal House was reigning. So far as I know there is no ruling family in the world that can trace such a descent. The Danes and the English are members of the Aryan family as were the Vedic Hindu invaders of India. We English are just as much Aryan as any of you. In the King Emperor you have the greatest monarch of the Aryan race, descended from the line of kings so long that you cannot find any other dynasty to match his. You have an Emperor who gives you the protection and freedom of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and the benefit of orderly and enlightened rule such as no other Power or combination of Powers in any degree exceeded by no other administration in present existence.

These, gentlemen, are the claims the Empire has upon your reasoned loyalty. Loyalty brings with it freedom. It is the quality out of which freedom is developed and without which freedom is in jeopardy and danger of diminution. It is the claim the Empire has upon my personal loyalty. We all alike are subjects of one Empire. All owning allegiance to one sovereign to whom we are met here to-day to express our loyalty. There is no antagonism between loyalty and the desire for progress and reform. The antagonism is between loyalty and disloyalty. Disloyalty means the desire to secure certain and not by reform and progress within the Empire, but by breaking away outside and leaving the union. That is the touch-stone by which we can test the line from loyalty in agitation and political ferment. You know we have our political questions and agitations in England; but the breath of disloyalty is not breathed; neither party dreams of breaking out of the Empire and setting itself in independent opposition. I say opposition because the moment a unit departs outside, it would become a foreign power and likely to at any time to become hostile, and therefore no such separation can be permitted while the rest of the Empire is strong enough to prevent it. I am sorry to say this is often inadequately realized. I have often read and heard remarks which show that a certain foolish class of ill-informed persons regard as possible and desirable the disintegration of the Empire and the exclusion of India from its unity. This, gentlemen, would be disintegration, and the first step towards dissolution of India and as a loyal subject of Empire, myself I regard such aims as detestable, as opposed to the common interest of the great joint family of nations which to-day does homage to King George V. That, gentlemen, is my conception of loyalty and its opposite disloyalty.

We are met here to proclaim our sense of sorrow at the loss of a Monarch who has for the all-too-short term of 9 years been entrusted with the helm of this great Empire. King Edward the VII had an extraordinary hold upon the imagination not only of his own subjects but of the whole civilised world. His was that rare tact of finished courtesy, that exquisite polish of the veteran of affairs and diplomacy which made him a world standard of high conduct and the pattern of what Englishmen still pride themselves in the finest product of any race in the world, the pattern of the true English gentleman. His fine diplomacy and gift for cultivating the best relations with the Heads of other great Powers has earned for him by the universal verdict of his contemporaries the title of the Peacemaker of Europe. The rise and fall of ministries and the coming and going of Viceroys and Governors is happily free as a rule from occasion for grief. But at the departure of the King and Emperor we have not only to witness the placing of a new landmark in history, the transfer of the helm to a new hand, but we also stand in solemn awe and feel the cold shadow of death pass by, drawing us all together in a common humanity to offer our condolence and sympathy in bereavement to the Royal Family. Having laid our loyal tribute on the royal bier let us turn to acclaim the newly acceded Emperor King George the V. Smoothly and evenly without shock or upheaval, the Throne has passed from father to son. The manifold prescience of wide statesmen has given the British Empire such constitution and organization that all works quietly on without disturbance, cemented and sustained by the all pervading loyalty of its subjects. Our new King Emperor and his Queen were but recently in India, and his knowledge of its problems and his solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects can safely be relied upon to guide him through the years to come. Let us unite in looking forward to a happy and glorious reign of peace and progress, securing the continued content of all his subjects in all parts of the world. Let us contribute to that result by developing our loyalty and enthusiasm for the Empire on the right lines. I have endeavoured to convey to you my conception of what those lines should be. Let us have no parley with the weak-brained lurking conspirador or the idly dreaming separatist, but tell them that we here in Surat are all proud of being equal and free subjects of this great Empire. We all look for progress and growth as there can be no stagnation in healthy human affairs. But what we look for is the growth of unity, the growth of peace and prosperity, of liberty and loyalty.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

CONCERNING DRESS.

"Mode Voiles" is the word whispered in the department where tea-gowns are displayed as well as elsewhere and it is usual to see two colours thrown above the other in the same manner as for evening dresses. Exquisite tea-gown and house frocks are designed with quite as much care as those destined for wear at balls, writes a London correspondent and the woman of taste often suits the frocks and negligees she uses to the prevailing colours of her room. Long lines are accentuated from the shoulders, for the lightness of most materials used to-day has done away with any idea of discomfort or extra weight in the gown that falls in straight lines. In contrast to this is the little frock with a small and very dainty bodice designed sometimes for wear under the flowing overdress. The question of the waist is still uncertain, so that its exact position may very well be left as a matter for individual taste. Embroideries in metallic effects set on thin gauze are much used for bands, but some of the materials are embroidered in themselves, the work comprising borders, which are manipulated with much skill and handicraft into the decoration of the dress itself. Crepon being one of the latest stuffs, is very much worn for those light, little frocks, and some of the finer makes of it, in the most delicate colourings, are lovely. Narrow killed pleatings distinguish some of the best models, and the touch of black velvet seems intended to throw out the contrast of the kilted chiffon against some silken fabric somewhat more solid in effect. A coral pink foulard, for instance, might have these pleated frills to match it, while the material of the dress itself is flowered with white. Skirts may touch the ground, but they ought not by any means to trial, and round the bottom should be a wide band, supposed to be a frill, but resembling a second hem more than anything else. In some of the new soft silks, in mousseline de soie, so fine that it is resemble a cobweb, in foulard, in satin or in satin-backed cashmere, little frocks are made sometimes with a tunic of which the outline is formed of the pattern bordering the material. The kimono bodice is still correct and it is expected that Japanese influence during the season will vie with Russian.

THE TAILOR-MADE.

The English tailor-made is a speciality that holds its own everywhere, and it is interesting to learn that in Vienna at this moment there is a special demand for this style of dress. Preference is given to the fine cloth, and models such as we are carrying out in linen claim much attention. Little waistcoats, sometimes in contrast, and again of embroidered satin, are very much worn. Peculiarly decorative is what is technically known as the shawl collar. This falls in a long point behind and towards the front of the coat, and this in pique or broderie Anglaise will be the correct thing in the near future. Skirts are short, but the coloured footgear and open-work stockings of the moment should be worn with discretion. The little plisse collar is the dainty finish, and looks very well when chosen in proportion to the width of the shoulders.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chnkla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 6 | 7 | 22 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 9 | 6 | 33 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 4 | 5 | 17 |
| Harbour | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospital | 0 | 3 | 15 |
| Total | 26 | 26 | 122 |
| This day last year | 39 | 32 | 105 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 16th 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 49 | 51 | 9 |
| B | 97 | 55 | 3 |
| E | 103 | 105 | 14 |
| C | 95 | 28 | 7 |
| D | 101 | 28 | 4 |
| E | 85 | 16 | 2 |
| E | 61 | 59 | 2 |
| F | 73 | 15 | 1 |
| G | 33 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 697 | 360 | 44 |
| Total killed to date rats | | | 1,054 |

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America.

## BY THE WAY.

### THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE.

When Mr. C. E. Hughes leaves Albany in October to take his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court at Washington the duties of the Governorship of New York State will devolve for rest of the year upon the present Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Horace White. A new Governor will have to be elected in November to take office on New Year's Day. The Republican Party will have no easy task in selecting a candidate, for the situation is especially critical. The Democrats are likely to profit not only from the general reaction in their direction, due mainly to the tariff fiasco, but from the recent exposures of "graft" among leading Republican members of the State Legislature. It will be remembered that the latest Congressional by-election, at which a Republican majority of 10,000 was turned into a Democratic majority of 6,000, took place within New York State.

### BIRDS AND FLYING-MEN.

The descriptive writers have done well in their graphic accounts of the "flying" men, but the comparision of M. Paulhan's aeroplane to a "great insect" flying over the countryside lacks scientific accuracy. Of all living things that fly, insects are the only ones which almost consistently avoid the gliding movement characteristic of all existing aeroplanes, their progress depending upon a continuous and rapid movement of their wings. The aeroplane's planes are the counterpart of the wings of birds and insects, but perfect rigidity is essential in these planes. Any attempt to imitate flying by moving the planes would mean disaster to the aeroplane. Birds occasionally glide with outstretched [illegible] wings, but for very short distances; [illegible] mean business the rapid stroke of the [illegible] always resorted to.

### DR. JOHNSON ON AVIATION.

A correspondent writes: "From the 'oceanic mind,' to quote Coleridge on Shakespeare, of Dr. Johnson, we may get illumination on everything. If folks nowadays read anything but sensational novels one would think that 'Rasselas' would have been cited on this subject long ago. From the chapter 'Rasselas' 'A Dissertation on the Art of Flying' I quote the following: He (Rasselas) one day found the master (an artist allured into the Happy Valley) busy in building a sailing chariot. 'I have long been of opinion,' he said, 'that, instead of the tardy conveyance of ships and chariots, man might use the swifter migration of wings; that the fields of air are open to knowledge; and that only ignorance and idleness need crawl upon the ground. He that can swim needs not despair to fly; to swim is to fly in a grosser fluid; and to fly is to swim in a subtler. We are only to proportion our power of resistance to the different density of matter through which we are to pass.'"

### THE DELIGHTS OF FLYING.

"You, sir," continued the inventor to the Prince, "whose curiosity is so extensive, will easily conceive with what pleasure a philosopher, furnished with wings, and hovering in the sky, would see the earth and all its inhabitants rolling beneath him." The sage died just a year before the brothers Montgolfier's first balloon ascent) and presenting to him successively, by its diurnal motion, all the countries within the same parallel. How must it amuse the prudent spectator to see the moving scene of land and ocean, cities and desert: to survey with equal security the marts of trade and the fields of battle; mountains infested by barbarians, and fruitful regions gladdened by plenty and lulled by peace!

### TO SCAREMONGERS.

Then comes a view of the case to be commended to scaremongers. "If men were all vicious I should with great alacrity teach them all to fly," he added. "But what would be the security of the good if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds neither walls, nor mountains, nor seas could afford any security. A flight of northern savages might however in the wind find light at once with irresistible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region." Johnson seems, however, not to have believed in his vision, for the sailing chariot of the Happy Valley on its first trial dropped like a stone into a lake, the inventor being rescued half-dead with terror and vexation."

### CLIFDEN.

It would be difficult to find a more picturesque region than Clifden, where the Marconi Company have inaugurated their Transatlantic wireless service to Canada. As the capital of Connemara, Clifden is in the centre of some of the loveliest scenery in Ireland, and enjoys a wide reputation as a health resort. With its mountains, lakes, cliffs, and ocean, the scenery of the district ranks higher than the better-known Killarney, and resembles the scenery of a Norwegian fiord. It lacks, however, one beauty feature of Killarney owing to the deficiency of wood. The town of Clifden is very small, consisting of a couple of streets and a spacious market-place, but little trade is carried on save in fish. It is one of the best-kept towns in the West of Ireland, and depends a good deal for its prosperity on the tourist traffic.

### OUR OLDEST GUILD OF BELLRINGER.

The "Ancient Society of College Youths," a team of whose members rang the first peal upon the reinstated bells of St. Michael's, Cornhill, is the oldest association of bellringers in Europe. It was established in 1637, two of the founders being Lord Brereton and Sir Cliffe Clifton, and derives a quaint title from the vanished City church of St. Martin Vintry, on Collegehill, where the "youths" used to practise. To them was dedicated Stedman's celebrated "Tintinalogia," the earliest book on the principles of change-ringing, which was published in 1667.

### CHURCH PLATE FOR SALE.

In order to extinguish part of a mortgage debt of £600, the Pilgrim Congregational Church, New Kent-road, S.E., is about to sell some of its communion plate. The Rev. G. Dent, the minister, states that the plate to be sold comprises four communion cups and four bread platters. "One of the cups has a sentimental value apart from its intrinsic worth," said Mr. Dent, "as in 1691 it was presented to a body of Congregationalists from whom our Church claims descent." It is claimed that the Congregationalists to whom Mr. Dent refers furnished the London contingent of the Pilgrim Fathers.

### CRIMEAN VETERAN.

The funeral has taken place, with military honours, in the Nottingham General Cemetery, of William Hind, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran. Hind, who was born in 1835, enlisted at the age of nineteen, and in the 78th Highlanders served in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny. It was during the campaign in India that Colonel Taylor recommended him for the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in volunteering to do a sick comrade's duty on the Half-Moon Battery, near the Iron Bridge, on the north-east side of Lucknow. Captain Maitland, referring to this action, said, "Not one man in a thousand would volunteer to do this particular duty in the exposed position." Hind was the possessor of the Crimean medal with clasp for Sevastopol, the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow, and the Turkish medal given by the Sultan of Turkey.

### ARRANGED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

Explicit instructions respecting every detail of his funeral were left by Lieutenant-Colonel Snell, of South Norwood, the "father" of the Honourable Artillery Company, who has just been buried at Croydon. The outside of the coffin was of purple, and on the coffin were placed his bearskin, sword, and spurs. By his wish most was strewn on the coffin after the ceremony, followed by a layer of silver sand, and then a considerable quantity of soil brought from his garden at "The Mount," South Norwood.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub [illegible] bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## MEN AND MATTERS.

A PRINCELY SCIENTIST.

The Prince of Monaco, who is to deliver a lecture on oceanography before the Italian Royal Family, is admittedly the most scientific of all living Royalties. As an authority on marine research he is acknowledged to be preeminent, and he possesses the finest collection of sea animals in the world. He has lectured at many of the leading Geographical Societies while he has also written a great deal on scientific subjects. The Prince has made numerous expeditions on his own vessels to study oceanography. Whenever he does so, he acts as his own commander and has with him on board all the latest scientific instruments to aid him in his studies. He also takes with him a first-class artist, whose duty it is to paint each new specimen of a sea flower or sea animal that is found. The Prince, in spite of his immense wealth and high position, is somewhat of a pessimist, and in a remarkable book that he published some time ago he gave some interesting glimpses of his rather sad life. "During my infancy," he says, "my mother, a truly good woman, for she never spoke a cruel word, opened my eyes to the miseries of the body. She showed me these every day in the thatched cottages of Marchais, where her memory lives and is revered. The miseries of the heart I have learned alone. . . . The fascination of adventure by land and sea, the passion of the chase, and the dreams of an overheated imagination made my youth ungovernable, till the news of my approaching entry into the Spanish Navy quenched this incoherent passion suddenly, and gave me the will to achieve my place in the "milieu," where I was to begin a serious life.

THE PRINCESS WHO DESPISED MONEY.

The Princess of Monaco was, before her marriage, a Miss Heine, and she is noted for her contempt for money. On one occasion, after a burglary had been committed in her apartments, she astounded a magistrate by stating that she never counted her money, and did not know which of her jewels had been stolen, as she never troubled to find out how many she had. "But," said the magistrate, in surprise, "how do you manage your financial affairs?" "Oh," replied the Princess, "when I go shopping I just fill a bag with money, and buy what I want. That is the end of it."

MARK TWAIN AND THE QUEEN.

The late Mark Twain's fondness for all things English was well-known, and when he visited England on one occasion he paid a charming compliment to her Majesty Queen Alexandra. "I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the Queen looks as young and beautiful as she did thirty-five years ago, when I saw her first," wrote the famous humorist. "I did not say this to her, because I learned long ago never to say the obvious thing, but leave the obvious thing to commonplace and inexperienced people to say. That she still looks to me as young and as beautiful as she looked thirty-five years ago is good evidence that ten thousand people have already noticed this, and have mentioned it to her. I could have said it and spoken the truth, but I have been too wise for that. "I have kept the remark unuttered, and have saved her Majesty the vexation of hearing it the ten thousand-and-oneth time." The following, sent in reply to a letter of congratulation on an anniversary of his birth by an English schoolgirl, is a charming and delightful illustration of the genial attitude and never-failing kindness of the world's greatest humorist towards children:—"Indeed, yes, Miss Nettie B—, and I thank you for thinking of it. An attention from a schoolgirl gratifies me more than the like from any other source. I am seventy-three and grandchildless, and so one would expect the whole left-hand compartment of my heart to be empty, cavernous, and desolate . . . but it isn't—not by any means—because I fill it up with little schoolgirls . . . such as you!" The above was written on the back of a photo of Mark Twain's residence at Redding, and labelled "Innocence at Home."

OF ROYAL BLOOD.

Lord Kesteven, who has announced his intention of relinquishing the command of the Lincolnshire Territorial Yeomanry, is a bachelor peer. Tall and erect, looking every inch a British soldier, his lordship saw some pretty hard fighting with the Imperial Yeomanry, of which he commanded the machine gun section in South Africa. Besides his forty-year-old barony, Lord Kesteven also enjoys a baronetcy of 1641, of which the fourth holder was the grandfather of Anthony Trollope. The Trollopes have the Royal blood of England in their veins, for Lord Kesteven's ancestor married the grand-daughter of Elizabeth Plantagenet, who was a daughter of Edward IV.

A JUDGE ON ADVICE.

Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., who has been making some strong remarks concerning the imprisonment of first offenders, like many another eminent legal man, is a devotee of golf. His enthusiasm for outdoor sport, however, extends to cycling and fishing, and he has won for himself the unique distinction of being one of the most picturesque raconteurs of piscatorial stories among all his learned brethren on the Bench. Called to the Bar something like thirty years ago, Mr. Wallace was for a number of years Examiner of Courts and Revising Barrister for Middlesex. He became Chairman of the County of London Sessions just four years ago, when his appointment was an exceedingly popular one, for Mr. Wallace has the reputation of being a clever, as well as a conscientious, lawyer. Mr. Wallace's success on the Bench is due to one cause more than another, it is to his humanity. "Advice," he said once, "is a thing I am always chary about extending. It is so cheap and easy. A boy was one day pushing a heavy cart up a hill. The hill was steep, the boy thin. Hi, boy called an old man, push the cart up zig-zag, from side to side, and you'll find it will go easier. The boy snarled back: Not so much of yer bloom'n' advice. Give us a shove!"

A FAMOUS LADY DOCTOR.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, the Lady Mayor of Aldeburgh, with Mrs. Money Coutts has been instrumental in providing a public toy-yacht pond for the town Dr. Garrett Anderson is the best-known lady doctor of our time, and was one of the pioneers of women in the field of medicine. She has probably done more to further the medical education of her sex than any other woman living. Her study of medicine was commenced in 1860, but in those days the Medical Council was less broadminded than it has since become, and Miss Garrett—as she then was—was refused permission to attend the examinations for the degrees of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Turning accordingly, to the Society of Apothecaries, Miss Garett successfully passed their examination and took their licence to practise. For her degree of M. D. she studied at the University of Paris, and there obtained it. For over twenty years, Dr. Garrett Anderson held the post of Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women and for twenty-four years she was senior physician to the new Hospital for Women. Devoted to her work, Dr. Garrett Anderson finds her chief pleasures in its pursuit, is fond of spending her holidays in travel, and makes gardening her chief hobby.

SIR ALFRED THOMAS.

Universal regret is expressed on both sides of the House of Commons at the impending resignation of Sir Alfred Thomas, for it has been long a tradition at St. Stephen's that whatever your political opinions may be, you cannot fail to admire the deep earnestness of "A.T." as he is popularly known. Sir Alfred first went into the House as member for East Glamorgan something like a quarter of a century ago, and it speaks much for his popularity when it is said that at no election has he been returned with a majority of less than two thousand. In his day Sir Alfred was one of Cardiff's merchant princess, and has watched the growth of the city from its humble beginnings to its present properity. A strong Nonconformist, Sir Alfred betrays none of those weaknesses that are popularly attributed to that body. Generous and genial, he has an abundance of vitality, and an almost boyish capacity for healthy fun. Both in manner and in appearance Sir Alfred is a typical Welshman. He is a proud of his race and of its traditions. He speaks his native language fluently—fluently enough to address occasional Sunday afternoon audiences at Welsh chapels in Cardiff—and he has played no small part in bringing the Welsh tongue more prominently into the modern educational curriculum.

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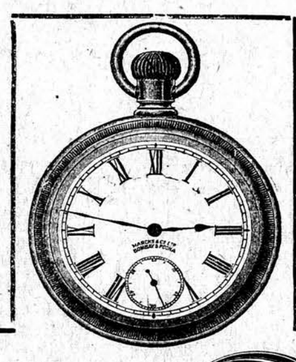

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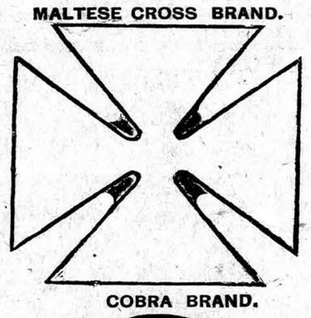

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